Navy Personnel Research and Development Center

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Officer Career Development: Measures and Samples in the 1981-1989 Research Program

Gerry L. Wilcove William C. Wilson



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Reviewed by Robert F. Morrison

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FOREWORD

This effort was conducted within program element 0602233N (Mission Support Technology), project RM33M20 (Manpower and Personnel Technology), task RM33M20.06 (Career and Occupational Design). The purpose of the work unit was to develop explanatory models of unrestricted line (URL) officer career decisions. Such models could be used to assess the impact of existing and proposed URL career policies and practices upon officer career decisions and activities.

This report was completed under the sponsorship of the Office of Chief of Naval Research (ONT-222). This report describes the sampling strategies, the populations, and the samples in the research. It also examines how well the samples represented the populations and describes the research variables and their measures.

Points of contact at NAVPERSRANDCEN are Dr. Robert Morrison, who originated and directed the research program (AUTOVON 553-9256 or Commercial (619) 553-9256) and Dr. Gerry L. Wilcove (AUTOVON 553-9120 or Commercial (619) 553-9120).

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SUMMARY

Background

Between 1981 and 1989, the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center (NAVPERSRANDCEN) conducted research on the career development and management of three communities of unrestricted line (URL) officers: aviation warfare officers (AWOs), surface warfare officers (SWOs), and general unrestricted line (GenURL) officers (primarily women officers serving ashore in key leadership and support positions). The focus was on officers commissioned between 1961 and 1980. The research was designed to provide information to policy makers and career managers from the officers themselves, so that the Navy would be in a better position to: (1) manage the careers of its officers, (2) fill billets with skilled individuals at all grade levels, and (3) improve performance and increase retention.

Scope

The present report describes: (1) the questionnaires used in the research and the classes of variables they measured, (2) the sampling strategies, and (3) the characteristics of the respondent samples. It also evaluates whether questionnaire samples adequately represented the populations from which they were drawn.

Ten questionnaires were used in the study: (1) three questionnaires in FY82 (one questionnaire for each URL community), (2) three revised community-specific questionnaires in FY86/7, (3) separate questionnaires for officers who had changed designators or retired since FY82, and (4) separate questionnaires for two groups of individuals who had attrited since FY82: GenURL officers and warfare specialty officers (i.e., SWOs and AWOs).

The URL community questionnaires focused on demographics and personal history, work and career experiences, the interface between the organization and the individual, education and training issues, the family, and career planning. The designator-change questionnaire examined why individuals switched designators, examining reasons connected with work, career, professional development, and personal life. The retirement questionnaire examined the retirement decision, the individual's evaluation of the retirement system, and a variety of issues related to civilian life, including job hunting, career transition, and adjustment to civilian life. The attrition questionnaires centered on the reasons for resignation, the support received for staying or leaving, and family and career issues.

Two approaches were used in the research. In the first, officers were administered a questionnaire during FY82 that was appropriate for their URL community. When possible, they were also administered a questionnaire in FY86/7 appropriate to their situation (e.g., in the same URL community as previously, attrited, or switched communities). FY82 and FY86/7 were termed Time1 (T1) and Time2 (T2), respectively. This approach was termed a "repeater's" design, because the same individuals received questionnaires at T1 and T2. With this design, the same questionnaire items were used at both T1 and T2 to determine if attitudinal changes had taken place.

In the repeater's design, an individual's questionnaire responses were only analyzed if they had completed a questionnaire at both T1 and T2. In the second approach, termed a "cross-sectional" design, an individual's responses were analyzed even if they had only taken the T1 or T2 questionnaire. So, at T1, everyone's responses were analyzed--those who subsequently completed a T2 questionnaire and those who did not. At T2, everyone's responses were also analyzed--those who had completed a T1 questionnaire and those who had not.

In the repeater's design, 5,487 individuals completed a questionnaire at T1 and T2: 4,150 officers were in the same URL community during both data collections, while 1,337 individuals had switched communities, resigned, or retired by FY86/7.

The cross-sectional design at T1 included 8,959 individuals: the 5,487 individuals from the repeater's design and an additional 3,472 individuals who had not completed a questionnaire at T2. At T2, this design included 12,319 individuals: the 5,487 from the repeater's design and an additional 6,832 who had not completed a T1 questionnaire.

Two ways were employed to determine if a sample represented the population from which it was drawn. The first way was to compare the mix of individuals in the sample with the mix in the population; and, the second way was to determine if the number of individuals in the sample (e.g., ensigns) was large enough to permit generalization of questionnaire results to the population. For the most part, samples were only found to be unrepresentative when particular subgroups, such as ensigns, were examined.

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INTRODUCTION

Between 1981 and 1989, the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center (NAVPERSRANDCEN) conducted research on the career development and management of three communities of unrestricted line (URL) officers: aviation warfare officers (AWOs), surface warfare officers (SWOs), and general unrestricted line officers (GenURLs). The initial impetus for the officer career research stemmed from the Navy's interest in improving career policy and the assignment process (officers are reassigned every 2 to 3 years), as well as from the desire of researchers to develop adult career theory by studying how individual officers and the Navy organization cope with career issues.

Various approaches were used to identify the issues, problems, concepts, variables, and methods that should constitute the foundation of the research program. In particular, (1) approximately 300 URL officers and their superiors were interviewed, (2) policy statements and instructions regarding the career system for each community were examined, (3) conversations were held with those who develop career policy (officer community managers and mission sponsors) and those who implement career policy (assignment and placement officers), and (4) career theory and research published in the scientific literature were reviewed. The initial conceptual and methodological foundations of the research program are documented in a report by Morrison and Cook (1985).

The research design selected was one that emphasized multiple groups or "cohorts" and used the same questionnaire items at two different points in time (i.e., used "repeated measures"). More specifically, the design included 20 cohorts (officers commissioned from 1961 through 1980), with data being collected in FY82 (Time1) and FY86/7 (Time2). A total of 4,150 officers were in the same URL community at Time1 (T1) and Time2 (T2) and provided data on approximately 1,000 variables for each data-collection wave. A total of 1,337 individuals had switched communities, resigned, or retired by 1986 and also provided data for analysis. As part of a secondary strategy, a total of 6,832 individuals provided data at T2 who had not participated at T1. These individuals represented primarily those who had been commissioned between 1981 and 1985.

During the 9 years of the research program, a data base was created that includes all of the groups mentioned above. The data base is described in three reports (Burch, Bruce, & Russell, in process; Burch, Bruce, & Russell, in process; Bruce, Burch, & Russell, in process). In addition to the data base, numerous briefings were given in Washington to help solve personnel problems in the career area and to aid in the development and evaluation of policy, a tri-service workshop was held and the proceedings published, 11 papers were presented at professional conferences, and 18 technical reports were published (counting the current one), with 6 others in process.

The present report describes: (1) the classes of variables measured in the research program, (2) sampling strategies, and (3) the samples composing the data base. It also examines the issue of sample representativeness.

VARIABLE MEASUREMENT

Data Sources

There were two sources of data: the Officer Master File (OMF) and questionnaires. The OMF is a computer tape created by the Navy to store the personnel records of officers. Records contain basic demographic variables, individuals' undergraduate histories, and their naval histories.

Questionnaires were mailed to individuals in FY82 (T1) and FY86/7 (T2). At T1, three Career Questionnaires were distributed, one to each of three URL communities: SWOs, AWOs, and GenURL officers. At T2, Career Questionnaires were sent to the same individuals who had completed a T1 Career Questionnaire, provided they were in the same community as before (i.e., SWO, AWO, or GenURL). Career Questionnaires were also sent to individuals who had been commissioned into the Navy after the T1 questionnaires had been distributed.

Additional questionnaires were sent at T2 to individuals who had completed a T1 questionnaire, but were no longer in their original community or perhaps in the Navy at all. These additional questionnaires included the following:

- 1. The Designator-change Questionnaire, which was sent to individuals who had switched from one URL community to another (e.g., from SWO to AWO), or from SWO, AWO, or GenURL to a Restricted Line or Staff Corps.
- 2. Retirement From Navy Life Questionnaire, which was sent to individuals who had retired from the Navy.
- 3. Warfare Officer Resignation Questionnaire, which was sent to SWOs and AWOs who had resigned from the Navy.
- 4. General URL Resignation Questionnaire, which was sent to GenURL officers who had resigned from the Navy.

Thus, the project generated and administered 10 questionnaires as part of the repeated-measures, multiple-cohort design: three at T1, and seven at T2.

Variables and Measures

Officer Master File

The OMF includes variables such as birthdate, designator changes, current educational level, undergraduate major, minimum service requirement, number of dependents and marital status, academic profile code (technical aptitude), additional qualification designators (special competencies), billet codes that summarize the jobs officers have had in the Navy, permanent duty stations, dates of promotion, service schools, subspecialties, projected rotation dates, and source of commissioning (Naval Academy, Officer Candidate School, etc.). All of these variables, and more, became part of the data base created for this project and are described more fully in the three reports mentioned in the Introduction (Burch et al., in process; Burch et al., in process; Bruce et al., in process).

Career Questionnaires

The vast majority of items in the Career Questionnaires used a 7-point Likert type response scale. In some cases, items were combined into scales to improve reliability. Table 1 presents the classes of variables examined in the Career Questionnaires, and these classes are amplified below.

Demography and Personal History. Items measured variables such as marital status and commissioning year. They also addressed issues that were community-specific, such as whether an officer was commissioned through the Nuclear Power Officer Candidate (NUPOC) Program (applicable to GenURL officers), when aviators received their wings, and whether SWOs had been distinguished graduates during their indoctrination training (the basic course at Surface Warfare Officer School).

Work and Career Experiences. The following illustrative items or scales were included in this category:

- 1. Present-tour intrinsic job satisfaction (a scale measuring challenge, adventure, sense of accomplishment, etc.) (T1 and T2 Chronbach alphas of .91 and .93, respectively).
- 2. Present-tour extrinsic job satisfaction (a scale measuring work environment, pressure, hours, etc.) (alphas of .79 and .82).
- 3. Overall present-tour satisfaction (a scale examining the command, work duties, superiors, etc.) (alphas of .80 and .76).
- 4. Career satisfaction (a scale where items query officers on how good they feel about their careers, how much pride they take, and the enjoyment they have experienced from their careers) (alphas of .85 and .87).
- 5. Organizational commitment (a scale adapted from Porter, Steers, Mowday, & Boulian, 1974) asking the individual to indicate whether the Navy is the "best of all possible organizations," an organization to "talk up to my friends," etc. (alpha of .82 at both T1 and T2).
- 6. Single items asking individuals if they felt that "the billets you have received reflected your experience and past performance," and asking individuals to give their opinions on "assignments received" in their careers.

Organizational-individual Interface. Items or scales include the following examples:

- 1. Career policy items focused on the restriction of detailers to 2-year tours, the rotation of officers from one tour to another every 2 to 3 years, and relocation to different geographical locations with change of stations.
- 2. Career management items focused on officers' perceptions on whether their communities promoted their officers at the same rate as other communities and the extent to which senior officers, such as commanding officers, intervened in the officer's behalf to secure desired, new tours. Questionnaires also examined the detailing system through scales measuring reactions to detailer field trips (T1 and T2 alphas of .86 and .88), the detailer's knowledge of the career system (policies, billets, etc.) (alphas of .88 and .89), and the detailer's interpersonal skills (alphas of .94 and .95).

Table 1

Classes of Career Variables Examined for Unrestricted Line Officers

Demography and Personal History

These variables included marital status, educational level, year of commissioning, grade, officer community, undergraduate major, aptitude, previous assignments and billets, and a variety of other variables.

Work and Career Experiences

These variables represented officers' perceptions and evaluations of their present tours, their interactions with the assignment system, the Navy organization in general, and their careers.

Organizational-individual Interface

These variables were concerned with the impact of the Washington establishment on the individual officer through career policies, the most recent reassignment process, and career management in a more long-term sense.

Education and Training

These variables focused on the educational and training opportunities and experiences and how officers viewed their impact on their ability to do their jobs well and to advance in their careers.

Extraorganizational Factors

The only class of variables addressed in the project that could be considered to be extraorganizational was the impact that families and spouses had on the career aspirations of officers (i.e., officers' presence in the Navy had an impact on the needs and goals of officers' families who in turn exercised influence on officers regarding their career choices).

Career Planning

The focus was the factors influencing officers' career decisions, the information sources they used to make their decisions, the decision-making process itself, and officers' actual career decisions.

Education and Training. Items centered on officers' perceptions of the importance of subspecialties and attendance at the Naval Postgraduate School for promotions and career development, the impact of naval schools on their ability to perform on the job, and the adequacy of the training they have received regarding managerial skills.

Extraorganizational Factors. Single items examined issues involving families and spouses, such as spouses' overall support for officers' careers, the impact of officers' careers on: (1) family stability, (2) a desirable place to live, and (3) the opportunity of their spouses to develop their interests.

Career Planning. The largest domain of items and scales was devoted to the officer's career planning activities. Issues covered in the questionnaires were as follows:

- 1. Career-information sources--officers were asked to indicate the extent to which various agencies or materials imparted accurate and honest information, the frequency with which these sources were consulted, their availability, and their influence on the officers--five dimensions in all. That is, each of a variety of sources, such as the commanding officer, department head, detailer, Perspective (the primary publication used by the Navy to disseminate timely and practical information to all the officer corps), the Navy Times, etc. were rated on a 7-point scale on the aforementioned dimensions (honesty, etc.). Scales were formed for each agency or material across the five dimensions.
- 2. Career decision-making-a scale was formed with alphas of .94 and .86 in which officers were asked how far in advance they began various activities (time continuum supplied). Some of the activities were: (a) seeking the advice of a senior officer, (b) considering choices of types of billets, and (c) discussing possible assignments with spouse/family.
- 3. Career counseling--single items asked officers to indicate the extent to which they had been counselled on: (a) the Navy's values and norms, (b) "blind alleys," and (c) "ticket punching" requirements. Other items centered on the needs of individuals for a special officer counseling system, the extent to which their counseling needs have been met in the Navy, and available role models.
- 4. Content of decision process-a single item examined the extent to which officers' personal desires determined the career choices they made versus the weight they gave to their careers. Officers were also asked to compare the probability of obtaining a variety of job- and life-related outcomes in the Navy versus the civilian sector. An omnibus scale emerged with T1 and T2 alphas of .84. Other items examined the extent to which officers believed that the Navy wanted them to remain in the Navy and the attractiveness of the career path.
- 5. Career decisions--officers were asked whether they had made a decision to move their careers in a particular direction, had rejected in soption, or were undecided. Some of the career decisions presented were to request Naval Postgraduate School, obtain a proven subspecialty, strive for command, and strive for the grade of captain.
- 6. Billets-officers were requested to rate various billets with respect to their personal desirability (1982 questionnaires only) and their professional desirability. Billet listings were

specially tailored to each URL community, although a few billets were common to all the communities. In some cases, the billets were grouped by grade.

Appendix A presents the scales used in the research and the T1 and T2 alphas computed across URL communities. Appendix B contains the T2 Aviation Career Officer Questionnaire, which is typical of all the Career Questionnaires. This Appendix also categorizes all the items into the general classes discussed above.

Designator-change, Resignation, and Retirement Questionnaires

As mentioned, additional questionnaires were sent to individuals who had completed a Career Questionnaire at T1 and then switched designators, attrited, or retired by the time the T2 Career Questionnaires were readministered. Table 2 summarizes the special classes of variables that were examined for these individuals. The definitions of variable classes are specific enough to obviate the need for further elaboration in the text on the measures themselves.

Appendix C presents the Designator-change, Resignation, and Retirement Questionnaires. For cross-referencing, information is given in Table 2 to allow the reader to find the actual items involved. For example, the items addressing "Why Individuals Switched Designators" can be found on page C-5, Section C, Items 3a through 3t.

Two forms of the Resignation Questionnaire were developed, one for AWOs and SWOs, and one for GenURL officers. The two forms were the same, with the following exceptions. The GenURL form included seven items that examined issues unique to the GenURL officer (e.g., whether they are perceived as equal in stature by SWOs), and three open-ended questions concerned with GenURLs' preparation for civilian careers and the adjustments they made after leaving the Navy.

Table 2

Special Classes of Variables Examined in the Project with Respect to Officers Who Switched Designators, Attrited, or Retired

Why Individuals Switched Designators (Appendix C, p. C-5, Section C, Items 3a through 3t)

Work Factors

These factors included challenge, amount of stress, technical control of work, and a variety of other aspects.

Career Factors

These factors involved preparation for a civilian career, opportunity for promotion, a clearer career path, etc.

Professional Development

Reasons here centered on the opportunity to utilize one's technical education, recognition for technical accomplishments, the desire to develop greater technical skills, etc.

Personal Factors

Some reasons examined here were to spend more time with family and to allow spouses to develop their own interests, or people had been physically unable to continue in their previous communities.

Materiel Professional (MP) Designator (Appendix C, p. C-12, Section I)

Eleven items (5a through 5k) addressed the major issues connected with the MP Designator, which requires expertise in the acquisition of weapon systems. The primary issue addressed was the kinds of experiences and training that are necessary to produce skilled personnel in the MP field.

Issues Concerning Resignation

The Turnover Decision (Appendix C, pp. C-16-18, Section C, Items 1-3, 5, 16-18)

Factors identified here included experiences with detailers, reactions to Navy policies, various work aspects, fringe benefits, and leadership quality.

Social Support (Appendix C, p. C-19, Section D)

Issues here revolved around the commanding officer, the detailer, spouse, friends and relatives, and whether or not they accepted individuals' decisions to leave the Navy, made the transition to civilian life easier for individuals, encouraged them to reverse their decisions, and gave support to individuals while they were making their decisions to submit their letters of intent.

Family and Career (Appendix C, p. C-20, Section E)

The thrust here was the impact of officers' careers on their families, children, and friends, and the impact of these individuals on officers and their intent to leave the Navy.

Issues Concerning Retirement

Retirement from the Navy (Appendix C, pp. C-28-29, Section C, Items 1-6)

Variables included the circumstances that would have kept individuals in the Navy for a longer period of time, their emotional attitude toward changing to the civilian realm (challenge or obstacle), and the adequacy of their preparation for civilian work.

Job Hunting and Career Transition (Appendix C, pp. C-30-31, Section D, Items 1-3)

Various factors were identified from the research literature that facilitate or hinder civilian job hunting and career transition, such as worry about meeting financial obligations, support from family and friends, physical health, and individuals' confidence in their ability to make the right career decisions. Another salient area was the types of resources used, such as interest or aptitude tests, advertisements, placement agencies, etc.

Civilian Job Situation and History (Appendix C, pp. C-24-28, Section B, Items 1-13)

One focus was on the jobs individuals had obtained since their retirement from the Navy, as well as ty es of courses taken, formal degrees received, and retraining experiences. A second focus was the comparison between their naval careers and their chosen civilian careers in areas such as job characteristics, supervisor traits, work group dynamics, and organizational performance, as well as social support, prestige, level of skills and knowledge required, authority over people, income level, etc.

Adjustment to Civilian Life (Appendix C, pp. C-31-34, Section E, Items 1-4)

Variables included the ease or difficulty with which individuals made the adjustment at various points in time, and satisfaction comparisons between naval and civilian life on issues such as clarity of purpose and meaning in life, worth as a person, standard of living, and feelings of competence at work.

Evaluation of Navy Retirement System (Appendix C, p. C-33, Section F, Item 1)

This item asked officers to comment on the retirement system (its strong-points, weak-points, ways it needs to be changed, the erosion of benefits, etc.)

SAMPLING STRATEGIES

FY82 Questionnaires (Time1)

Three URL communities served as the foundation for the project. These communities were SWOs, AWOs, and GenURL officers. The submarine community was asked to participate, but declined. SWOs consisted of designators 1160, 1165, 1110, and 1115, but excluded individuals who were nuclear-qualified because of their unique career paths. Aviators consisted of pilots (designators 1310, 1315, 1390, and 1395) and naval flight officers (NFOs) (designators 1320, 1325, 1370, 1375). GenURL officers consisted of designators 1100, 1105, and 1107, but excluded individuals commissioned through the NUPOC Program because they were atypical of the GenURL community. The total number of officers in these three communities was 32,769.

The T1 strategy consisted of determining statistically how many individuals should be sent a questionnaire out of the entire population of URL officers. This decision was made separately for each of the three URL communities examined in the project, and for each of the commissioning years, 1961 through 1980. It was assumed in the statistical calculations that 50 percent of the officers would return their questionnaires.

Appendix D provides the technical details of the sampling strategy and the statistical calculations that were done at T1.

FY86/7 Questionnaires (Time2)

As part of the basic design of the study, the T2 Career Questionnaires were sent to individuals who had completed a T1 Career Questionnaire and who had been commissioned between 1961 and 1980. However, since repeated-measures data are valuable, questionnaires were also sent to everyone who had completed a T1 questionnaire who had not been commissioned within this band of years. In addition, as mentioned, questionnaires were sent to individuals who had entered the Navy after the T1 questionnaires had been administered (commissioning years 81 through 85). Furthermore, since the GenURL community has so few senior officers, all lieutenant commanders (LCDRs) through captains (CAPTs) who had not completed a T1 questionnaire were sent a questionnaire at T2. Inclusion of the 81 through 85 commissioning years produced a cross-sectional sample that could effectively address the Navy's interest in topical issues, such as the Aviation Duty Officer Program, the SWO's department head career path change, and the GenURL's new dual-career track.

Everyone who had completed a T1 Career Questionnaire, had switched designators, and was still in the Navy at T2 was sent a Designator-change Questionnaire. The sample was also expanded to include everyone who currently had a Materiel Professional Designator, whether or not they had completed a T1 questionnaire.

The AWO/SWO Resignation Questionnaire was sent to everyone who had completed a T1 Career Questionnaire, had attrited since then, and was currently in the Naval Reserves (the only persons for whom addresses were available). This sample was supplemented by Naval Reserve Officers who had attrited, but not completed T1 questionnaires. The GenURL Resignation Questionnaire was also sent to individuals who had not completed T1 questionnaires, but had attrited since that time. The same basic procedure was followed for the Retirement Questionnaire as was followed for the Resignation Questionnaires with the exception of the Naval Reserve address limitation.

Appendix D presents statistics on the number of individuals sent the Career, Resignation, Retirement, and Designator-change Questionnaires at T2.

Figure 1 presents all the samples in the project.

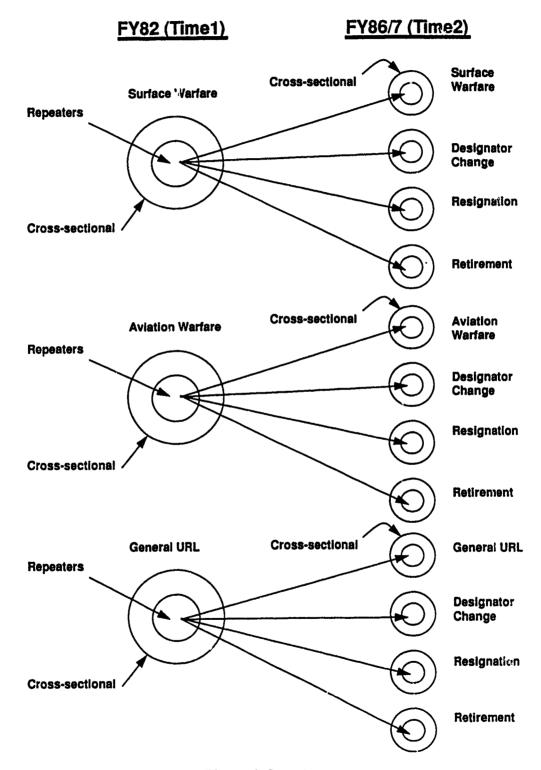


Figure 1. Samples.

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS AND REPRESENTATIVENESS

Analyses

A myriad of analyses were possible, given the large number of samples in the project. The ones selected for this report address the following issues:

- 1. The demographics of the Career Questionnaire "repeater" samples. These analyses dealt with individuals who completed a Career Questionnaire at both T1 and T2. For example, one set of analyses dealt with individuals who completed both a T1 and T2 AWO Career Questionnaire. Specifically, analyses determined the characteristics of individuals at T1 and then determined their characteristics 4 years later at T2.
- 2. The representativeness of all repeater samples. For example, consider two sets of individuals: (a) those who completed an AWO Career Questionnaire at both T1 and T2 (responders), and (b) those who completed a T1 AWO Career Questionnaire, but did not complete a T2 AWO Career Questionnaire, even though they were still in that community (nonresponders). Analyses determined whether the T1 characteristics of the responders, such as grade, were the same as those of the nonresponders (i.e., whether the responders were representative of the entire T1 AWO sample). Analyses were done for each of the T2 questionnaire samples (attritors, retirees, designator-change transfers, etc.). It should be noted that "representativeness," as used here, addresses the similarity of a sample (T2 respondents) with another, larger sample (all T1 participants) instead of a sample with a population.
- 3. The extent to which the T1 and T2 Career Questionnaire cross-sectional samples represented their respective populations. Analyses were done for each URL community within each time frame (T1 and T2), six sets of analyses in all.
- 4. The characteristics of individuals in the T2 cross-sectional sample who had completed a Designator-change, Resignation, or Retirement Questionnaire.

Appendix E elaborates Paragraphs (2) and (3).

Demographics of Career Questionnaire Repeater Samples

Statistics are compared in this section from the two time periods for each of the URL communities. There were 2,517 AWOs who completed both the T1 and T2 Career Questionnaires. The corresponding figures for S'WOs and GenURLs were 1,219 and 414, respectively.

For both AWOs and SWOs, there were no ensigns (ENSs) or lieutenant junior grade (LTJG) officers in the sample at T2 because of promotions that had occurred between FY82 and FY86/7. There were also considerably more commanders (CDRs) and CAPTs by T2 for both these communities. Statistics for GenURLs need an introduction. The GenURL community originated in 1971 with small numbers of accessions in its early years. Thus, the T1 sample was composed primarily of ENSs, LTJGs, and lieutenants (LTs), with few LCDRs and even fewer CDRs. The T2

¹"Nonresponders" in the present report does not imply that individuals received a questionnaire and decided not to complete it. Indeed, they may not have even received the questionnaire sent to them.

sample contained an appreciably greater percentage of LTs and LCDRs, with no appreciable increase in the percentage of CDRs.

Both the AWO and SWO communities at both T1 and T2 evidenced between 50 and 60 percent undergraduate majors in the social sciences, while GenURLs evidenced over 70 percent. All the communities were characterized by a greater percentage of subspecialties, proven subspecialties, and masters degrees by T2, with the most common focus being management skills and experience.

AWOs and SWOs were fairly evenly distributed across commissioning years 1961 through 1980, the focus of the project. On the other hand, 50 percent of the GenURLs had been commissioned between 1978 and 1980, and an additional 25 percent in 1973, 1974, or 1977. The greatest numbers of AWOs had received their commissions from the Naval Academy and the Officer Candidate School; SWOs (placed in rank-order from highest to lowest) from the Naval Academy, Officer Candidate School, and the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) Regular Program. Most of the GenURLs received their commissions from Officer Candidate School.

At both T1 and T2, the greatest percentages of AWOs were in the following types of squadrons (placed in rank-order from highest to lowest): combat, patrol, helo, combat support, and passive air electronic reconnaissance. There was approximately a 60:40 split, pilots to NFOs, at both T1 and T2. A greater percentage of AWOs and SWOs were in shore billets at T2 than at T1, having transitioned to managerial positions as they advanced in their careers.

Close to 80 percent of the AWOs and SWOs were married at both T1 and T2, while only 50 percent of the GenURLs were married at these two points in time.

Appendix F elaborates the results for the three URL communities.

Representativeness of All Repeater Samples

Table 3 presents the sample sizes (Ns) for each of the respondent and nonrespondent repeater files. For example, the first block of data in the table indicates that of all the individuals completing a T1 AWO Career Questionnaire, 69.8 percent (N=2,517) also completed a T2 Career Questionnaire, while 30.2 percent (N=1,089) did not complete a T2 AWO Career Questionnaire. The percentages of GenURL respondents for the Resignation Questionnaire (8.7) and the Designator-change Questionnaire (3.1) were extraordinarily low and were unacceptable. In contrast, a surprisingly large percentage of GenURLS (60.9) responded to the Retirement Questionnaire--unlike individuals who resigned or changed designators, they were satisfied enough to complete 20-year careers and to answer questions about their careers. Additional research would be needed to explain why GenURL response rates were considerably lower than SWO and AWO response rates for the Resignation and Designator-change Questionnaires.

Responders and nonresponders for the AWO groups just discussed, and for all such pairs in the table, were compared on six variables to see if they evidenced the same characteristics at T1. The six variables were grade, commissioning year, source of commissioning (Naval Academy, Officer Candidate School, etc.), subspecialty, presence of a proven subspecialty, marital status, and undergraduate major. For AWOs, subcommunity (e.g., composite helicopter (HC)) was also examined.

Table 3

Number of Respondents and Nonrespondents for Repeater Samples

	AWO		swo		GenURL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
		Career Ques	tionnaires			
Respondents	2,517	69.8	1,219	74.0	414	69.0
Nonrespondents	1,089	30.2	429	26.0	186	31.0
	Re	esignation Qu	estionnaires			
Respondents	234	36.6	185	39.4	22	8.7
Nonrespondents	405	63.4	285	60.6	230	91.3
	R	Letirement Qu	iestionnaire			
Respondents	345	62.4	289	67.8	14	60.9
Nonrespondents	208	37.6	137	32.2	9	39.1
	Desig	gnator-change	e Questionnair	.		
Respondents	109	60.6	138	68.7	1	3.1
Nonrespondents	71	39.4	63	31.3	31	96.9

Results indicated that there were few statistically and practically significant differences between responders and nonresponders. Those of note were as follows. For both AWOs and SWOs, individuals who completed the Resignation Questionnaire were less likely to have been classified by the Navy as "unqualified, general" than were individuals who had attrited but not completed a Resignation Questionnaire.

For AWOs who had switched designators, the nonresponder sample, as compared with the responder sample, was comprised of fewer CDRs at T1 (15% vs. 32%), more LTJGs (21% vs. 3%), more individuals with recent commissioning years (1977 through 1980) (42% vs. 12%), more officers whose commissions were received from reserve sources (47% vs. 29%), and fewer officers who had earned their commissions through the NROTC Regular Program (11% vs. 27%).

For SWOs who had retired, more nonresponders than responders had acquired subspecialties through the experiential route at T1 (33% vs. 16%).

Representativeness of Cross-sectional Career Questionnaire Samples

Analytical Issues

Were samples representative? That is, could one feel safe in generalizing from sample results (e.g., the mean response for a questionnaire item) to the population? This question is usually answered by looking at the composition of the sample on various demographic variables and comparing such results with those for the population. Two types of comparisons were made. The first concerned any given level of a variable, such as grade. Had enough ENSs, for example, been sampled to generalize their survey results to the entire population of ENSs (e.g., AWO ENSs)? The second type of representativeness related to the question: Could the survey results for the sample as a whole be generalized to the population? Here, the researchers examined the mix of individuals in the sample (e.g., the grade mix). To generalize survey results, the proportions for each grade in the sample had to match those of the population.

A variety of variables were examined in determining whether or not a sample was representative. Variables included rank, commissioning year, marital status, subspecialties, highest educational level attained, undergraduate major, and commissioning source. For aviators, squadron membership and the ratio of pilots to NFOs were also examined.

Appendix G amplifies the analytical issues connected with the sample representativeness of the cross-sectional samples and presents complete results. The text that follows summarizes the representativeness findings.

Results

Specific levels of some variables were unrepresentative, primarily for GenURL officers at T1. For GenURLs, these variables included commissioning year, subspecialty area, undergraduate major, and commissioning source. It is important to note, however, that variable levels most typifying this community were representative; for example, officers with a management subspecialty represented the population well, as did those with a social science's undergraduate degree, and those receiving their commissions from Officer Candidate School. Only T1 SWOs were unrepresentative on two variables overall: grade and commissioning year. That is, the mixes of individuals on these variables were significantly different in the samples than they were in the

populations. All other variables, at both T1 and T2 and for all communities, were representative, as were most variable levels.

Attritors, Retirees, and Designator-change Transfers: FY86/7 Cross-sectional Sample

The purpose of this section is to describe the cross-sectional samples for the Warfare Offic r Resignation Questionnaire (N = 1,276), the GenURL Resignation Questionnaire (N = 120), the Retirement Questionnaire (N = 757), and the Designator-change Questionnaire (N = 400).

Warfare Officer Resignation Sample

Forty-eight percent of the sample had been SWOs, 39 percent had been pilots, and 13 percent had been NFOs. Most AWOs and SWOs were LTs when they attrited, having been commissioned between 1974 and 1980. Close to 9 in 10 former officers reported that their fitness reports had been in the top 1 or 5 percent. A total of 32 percent of the aviators had been in patrol squadrons; 30 percent, in combat squadrons; 17 percent, in combat support squadrons; 11 percent, in helo squadrons; 4 percent in passive air electronic reconnaissance squadrons; and, 6 percent, in other squadrons. These percentages did not vary appreciably from active duty Navy percentages. Seventy-five percent were currently married, and 50 percent had children. Twenty-five percent indicated that their income was over \$50,000; 43 percent, between \$50,000 and \$35,001; and, 32 percent, \$35,000 or below.

General Unrestricted Line Resignation Sample

Most of the GenURL officers were LTs at the time of their resignation, having been commissioned between 1977 and 1982. Two-thirds of them indicated that their fitness reports had typically been in the top 1 or 5 percent. Forty-six percent were married, with 76 percent of them reporting that they had no children. Thirty-eight percent were currently making less than \$20,000 per year. The rest were fairly equally distributed across the following categories: \$20,000 to \$27,500, \$27,501 to \$35,000, \$35,001 to \$42,500, and \$42,501 and above.

Appendix H amplifies the results for the two resignation questionnaire samples.

Retirement Sample

Six percent had previously been GenURL officers; 43 percent, SWOs; 31 percent, pilots; and, 20 percent, NFOs. Eighty-two percent were working full-time after their retirement from the Navy, only 5 percent were not working and not looking for work. Eighty-four percent of the retirement sample had been commissioned between 1961 and 1966. Forty-four percent retired as LCDRs, 50 percent as CDRs, and the rest as CAPTs. Twenty-four percent were now making more than \$65,000, and the remainder were fairly equally distributed as follows: 16 percent, less than \$27,501; 11 percent, between \$27,501 and \$35,000; 15 percent, between \$35,001 and \$42,500; 12 percent, between \$42,501 and \$50,000; 11 percent, between \$50,001 and \$57,500; and, 11 percent, between \$57,501 and \$65,000. Eighty-seven percent were married.

Designator-change Sample

Of the 400 individuals in the cross-sectional sample who completed this question naire, 50.2 percent had been SWOs (n = 201); 29.7 percent, pilots (n=119); 12.8 percent, NFOs (n = 51); and 5.8 percent, special warfare officers (n = 23); with the remaining percentage (1.5) (n = 6) being split among GenURLs, officers who had not received their wings (designators 1300 or 1305); and restricted line officers. Officers switched to two primary areas (i.e., 40.5% switched to restricted line and 39.0% switched to Materiel-Professional). A total of 46.2 percent who changed designators had been commissioned between 1974 and 1980. Overall, there was a tendency for individuals to switch designators between 7 and 13 years of naval service. All individuals had been LTs or above when they switched; more specifically, 18.0 percent had been LTs; 30.9 percent, LCDRs; 26.4 percent, CDRs; 22.4 percent, CAPTs; and, 2.3 percent, admirals. A total of 84.1 percent were currently married. Of the single individuals, 32.5 percent were single parents.

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^{*}Referenced in Appendices D and G.

APPENDIX A QUESTIONNAIRE SCALES

QUESTIONNAIRE SCALES

The questionnaire items composing each scale are presented in abbreviated form in this Appendix. The section and number of the item within the questionnaire are given in parentheses. (For example, I-3 means Section I, Item 3. Similarly B-1k is Section B, Item 1k.) All references are to the Time2 "Aviation Warfare Officer Career Questionnaire" that is contained in Appendix B.

CARSAT - Evaluation of career choices.

Items in the scale:

- 1. The more I think about it, the more I feel I made a bad move in entering my career... (R) (I-2)
- 2. I thoroughly enjoy my career... (I-6)
- 3. I take great pride in my career... (I-10)
- 4. I feel very good about my career... (I-14)
- 5. I definitely feel that I am in the wrong career... (R) (I-18)

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .87
- Scale Mean: 5.76
- Standard Deviation: 1.11
- N: 4066

- Coefficient Alpha: .85
- Scale Mean: 5.81
- Standard Deviation: 1.06
- N: 5429

OCCSAT -Satisfaction with one's present occupation, field of work.

Items in the scale:

- I am very satisfied with my occupation... (I-3)
 I thoroughly enjoy my field of work... (I-7)
- 3. I would feel happier with a different occupation... (R) (I-11)
- 4. I definitely feel that I am in the right field of work... (I-15)
- 5. I am very sorry I chose my occupation... (R) (I-19)

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .87
- Scale Mean: 5.59
- Standard Deviation: 1.32
- N: 4066

- .89 Coefficient Alpha:
- Scale Mean: 5.57
- Standard Deviation: 1.16
- N: 5444

ORGSAT - Organizational Commitment Sub-Scale.

Items in the scale:

- 1. I talk up the Navy to my friends as a great organization to work for... (I-4)
- 2. I am proud to tell others that I am part of the Navy... (I-8)
- 3. I am extremely glad that I chose the Navy to work for, over other organizations I was considering at the time I joined...(I-12)
- 4. For me this is the best of all possible organizations for which to work...(I-16)

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .82
- Scale Mean: 5.43
- Standard Deviation: 1.08
- N: 4071

- Coefficient Alpha: .82
- Scale Mean: 5.42
- Standard Deviation: 1.01
- N: 5488

LOCSAT - Satisfaction with one's present location.

Items in the scale:

- 1. I am fortunate to be located where I am... (I-5)
- 2. I thoroughly enjoy my location... (I-9)
- 3. I am very satisfied with my present location... (I-13)
- 4. I would be more satisfied in a different location... (R) (I-17)

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .93
- Scale Mean: 4.98
- Standard Deviation: 1.60
- N: 4071

- Coefficient Alpha: .92
- Scale Mean: 4.98
- Standard Deviation: 1.58
- N: 5469

KNOWLEDG - Detailer's knowledge of policies, billets etc.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Knowledge of current policy trends... (D-11a)
- Knowledge of which billets are available... (D-11b)
 Knowledge of requirements and duties of available billets...(D-11c)
- 4. Knowledge of my career development needs...(D-11d)

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .89
- Scale Mean: 5.05
- Standard Deviation: 1.44
- N: 3879

- Coefficient Alpha: .88
- Scale Mean: 5.25
- Standard Deviation: 1.24
- N: 3588

<u>INTER</u> - Evaluation of Detailer's interpersonal skills.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Returns telephone call... (D-11f)
- 2. Shares information... (D-11g)
- 3. Knowledgeable of previous communications... (D-11h)
- 4. Responds to correspondence..(D-llm)
- 5. Availability... (D-11n)
- 6. What (s)he says can be trusted... (D-11i)
- 7. Looks out for my best interests... (D-11j)
- 8. Listens to my problems, desires, needs, etc... (D-11k)
- 9. Provides useful career counseling...(D-11L)
- 10. Knows personal desires... (D-lle)

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .95
- Scale Mean: 4.28
- Standard Deviation: 1.55
- N: 3449

- Coefficient Alpha: .94
- Scale Mean: 4.72
- Standard Deviation: 1.40
- N: 2848

INTRINS - Evaluation of intrinsic factors of present job and related duties.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Challenge... (C-4a)
- 2. Use of skills and abilities... (C-4c)
- 3. Interesting duties... (C-4g)
- 4. Adventure... (C-41)
- 5. Sense of accomplishment... (C-4j)
- 6. Opportunity to grow professionally...(C-4k)
- 7. Doing something important... (C-4L)

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .93
- Scale Mean: 5.20
- Standard Deviation: 1.47
- N: 4042

- Coefficient Alpha: .91
- Scale Mean: 5.20
- Standard Deviation: 1.27
- N: 5184

EXTRINS -Evaluation of extrinsic factors of present job and related duties.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Working environment... (C-4d)
- 2. Hours of work required... (C-4e)
- Work pressure... (C-4f)
 Ability to plan and schedule activities... (C-4h)

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .82
- Scale Mean: 4.61
- Standard Deviation: 1.46
- N: 4091

- Coefficient Alpha: .79
- Scale Mean: 4.57
- Standard Deviation: 1.32
- N: 5421

COMMAND - Evaluation of command.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Command... (C-5a)
- 2. Type duties... (C-5b)
- Superiors... (C-5c)
 Immediate subordinates... (C-5d)
- 5. Wardroom/ready room/peers... (C-5e,f)

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

Coefficient Alpha: .76

- Scale Mean: 4.07
- Standard Deviation: .79
- N: 3814

- Coefficient Alpha: .80
- Scale Mean: 3.92
- Standard Deviation: .80
- N: 5180

CHOICES - Initiation of Career planning activities.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Specifically seeking the advice of a Sengar Officer...(D-7b)
- 2. Specifically seeking the advice of a Deag. (D-7c)
- 3. Considering choices if location... (D-7e)
- 4. Considering choices of types of billets. . (D-7f)
- 5. Considering choices of types of duties. (P-78)
- 6. Discussing possible assignments with my spouse/family... (D-7d)

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .86
- Scale Mean: 2.35
- Standard Deviation: 1.21
- N: 3761

- Coefficient Alpha: .94
- Scale Mean: 2.51
- Standard Deviation: 1.23
- N: 4439

FIELD - Evaluation of detailer field trip meeting.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Did it provide clarification of assignment policies and practices?... (D-14a)
- 2. Did it give you an appreciation of officer career paths and alternatives?...(D-14b)
- 3. Did it resolve some assignment problems you had?... (D-14c)
- 4. Was it conducted in an open and honest manner?...(D-14d)
- 5. Was it a useful and beneficial meeting?... (D-14e)

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .88
- Scale Mean: 4.42
- Standard Deviation: 1.47
- N: 1949

- Coefficient Alpha: .86
- Scale Mean: 4.74
- Standard Deviation: 1.30
- N: 3645

WKCHAR -Evaluation of work characteristics in the Navy versus expecations of obtainment in a civilian career.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Interesting and challenging work... (E-7a)
- 2. Own initiative... (E-7f)
- 3. Recognition... (E-7m)
- 4. Responsibility... (E-7n)
- 5. Variety of assignments... (E-7r)
- 6. Promotional opportunities... (E-7t)
- 7. Quality of superiors... (E-7p)
- Eduacat nal opportunities... (E-7s)
 Social relationships... (E-7u)
- 10. Desirable co-workers... (E-7L)

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .84
- Scale Mean: 4.76
- Standard Deviation: .83
- N: 4061

- Coefficient Alpha: .84
- Scale Mean: 4.84
- Standard Deviation: .89
- N: 5405

CO - Evaluation of CO/ISIC as an information source.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Use...
- Accuracy...
 Honesty...

B-la

- 4. Availability...
- 5. Influences...

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .84
- Scale Mean: 5.01
- Standard Deviation: 1.43
- N: 3429

- Coefficient Alpha: .84
- Scale Mean: 5.16
- Standard Deviation: 1.37
- N: 4477

DETAILER - Evaluation of Detailer as an information source.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Use...
- 2. Accuracy...

B-lg

- Honesty...
 Availability...
- 5. Influences...

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .85
- Scale Mean: 3.77
- Standard Deviation: 1.46
- N: 3842

- Coefficient Alpha: .80
- Scale Mean: 4.30
- Standard Deviation: 1.30
- N: 4451

PERSPEC - Evaluation of Perspective as an information source.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Use...
- 2. Accuracy...
- 3. Honesty...

B-1h

- 4. Availability...
- 5. Influences...

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .80
- Scale Mean: 4.67
- Standard Deviation: 1.20
- N: 3714

- Coefficient Alpha: .81
- Scale Mean: 4.74
- Standard Deviation: 1.30
- N: 4061

PEER - Evaluation of Peers as an information source.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Use...
- 2. Accuracy...

B-1f

- Honesty...
 Availability...
- 5. Influences...

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .78
- Scale Mean: 4.88
- Standard Deviation: 1.07
- N: 3666

- Coefficient Alpha: .78
- Scale Mean: 4.98
- Standard Deviation: 1.05
- N: 4407

OSENIORS - Evaluation of other senior officers in community as an information source.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Use...
- Accuracy...
 Honesty...

B-1d

- 4. Availability...
- 5. Influences...

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .83
- Scale Mean: 4.88
- Standard Deviation: 1.26
- N: 3477

- Coefficient Alpha: .83
- Scale Mean: 5.04
- Standard Deviation: 1.20
- N: 4217

SENIOR - Evaluation of senior officers outside of community as an information source.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Use...
- 2. Accuracy...

B-le

- 3. Honesty...4. Availability...
- 5. Influences...

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .84
- Scale Mean: 3.97
- Standard Deviation: 1.36
- N: 2974

- Coefficient Alpha: .86
- Scale Mean: 4.14
- Standard Deviation: 1.45
- N: 2963

TIMES - Evaluation of Navy Times as an information source.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Use...
- Accuracy...
 Honesty...

B-1L

A West of the first

- 4. Availability...
- 5. Influences...

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .82
- Scale Mean: 4.02
- Standard Deviation: 1.24
- N: 2974

- Coefficient Alpha: .83
- Scale Mean: 4.12
- Standard Deviation: 1.31
- N: 3401

MEDIA - Evaluation of public media as an information source.

B-1m

Items in the scale:

- 1. Use...
- 2. Accuracy...

 Honesty...
 Availability... 5. Influences...

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .74
- Scale Mean: 3.03
- Standard Deviation: 1.11
- N: 3218

- Coefficient Alpha: .76
- Scale Mean: 3.17
- Standard Deviation: 1.20
- N: 2799

GUIDE - Evaluation of URL handbook as an information source.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Use...
- 2. Accuracy...

B-1i

- 3. Honesty...
 4. Availability...
 5. Influences...

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .77
- Scale Mean: 3.45
- Standard Deviation: 1.21
- N: 2982

- Coefficient Alpha: .81
- Scale Mean: 3.90
- Standard Deviation: 1.33
- N: 3323

BILLET - Evaluation of "Officer Billet Summary" as an information source.

Items in the scale:

- 1. Use...
- 2. Accuracy...

B-1k

- Honesty...
 Availability...
- 5. Influences...

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .78
- Scale Mean: 3.74
- Standard Deviation: 1.33
- N: 2907

- Coefficient Alpha: .82
- Scale Mean: 3.98
- Standard Deviation: 1.43
- N: 2950

XO. - Evaluation of XO as an information source.

Restricted to the following commissioning years:

- AWO(T1): 79-67
- AWO(T2): 84-72
- SWO & GURL(T1): 80-69
- SWO & GURL(T2): 85-74

Items in the scale:

- Use...
 Accuracy...
- 3. Honesty...

B-1b

- 4. Availability...
- 5. Influences...

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .86
- Scale Mean: 4.99
- Standard Deviation: 1.43
- N: 2479

- Coefficient Alpha: .85
- Scale Mean: 5.10
- Standard Deviation: 1.38
- N: 3657

DEPTHD - Evaluation of department head as an information source.

Restricted to the following commissioning years:

- AWO(T1): 79-70
- AWO(T2): 84-75
- SWO & GURL(T1): 80-74
- SWO & GURL(T2): 85-79

Items in the scale:

- 1. Use...
- 2. Accuracy...
- 3. Honesty...

B-1c

- 4. Availability...
- 5. Influences...

SCALE STATISTICS (1986)

- Coefficient Alpha: .92
- Scale Mean: 6.71
- Standard Deviation: 1.73
- N: 3889

- Coefficient Alpha: .86
- Scale Mean: 5.50
- Standard Deviation: 1.23
- N: 2772

$\label{eq:appendix} \textbf{APPENDIX B}$ $\textbf{AVIATION OFFICER CAREER QUESTIONNAIRE}^{\textbf{1}}$

¹Time2.

OUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS BY CATEGORY

This appendix categorizes items found in the Time2 "Aviation Officer Career Questionnaire." For example, under "Demography and Personal History," one sees that Items 1 through 5 in Section A are concerned with demography and personal history, as are Items 7 through 12 in that section. All the items in the questionnaire are classified into one of the six areas presented, finishing with "Career Planning."

Demography and Personal History

Section A, Items 1-5 (in the rest of the listing, the following shorthand notation will be used: A 1-5), A 7-12, C 1-3, E22, F1, I 20-23, J.

Work and Career Experiences

Present tour job satisfaction (C4 a-1); overall present tour satisfaction (C5 a-f); career satisfaction, location satisfaction, and organizational commitment (I 2-19); miscellaneous (E5 e-i, E11).

Organizational-Individual Interface

Career Management: D 3-5, D 8-12, D 13-17, E4, E5b, F 2-5, F15, F16, F20, F21, GB2.

Career Policy and Practices: E5 b-d. Miscellaneous: GB 3-6.

Education and Training

H 1-18.

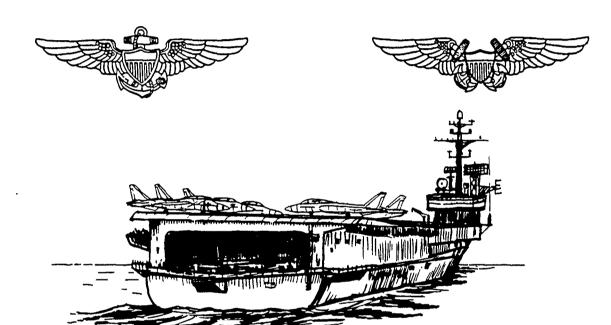
Extraorganizational Factors

GA 1-12, G13 a-b, f-g; GB 1-6.

Career Planning

Career information sources: B1 a-n, E21. Career decision making: D1, D6, D7, E13, E18, E20. Career counseling (and modeling): F 6-13, F 17-19. Content of decision process: D2, E2, E3, E7 a-v, E10, E16, E17, F14, F22, H19. Career decisions: E1, E6, E8, E12, E14, E15, E19, I1, I24. Billets: E9 a1 to e15 (48 items).

AVIATION OFFICER CAREER QUESTIONNAIRE





NAVY PERSONNEL
RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT CENTER

San Diego, California 92152-6800



B-2

OFFICER CAREER QUESTIONNAIRE

PRIVACY ACT NOTICE

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

Under the authority of 5 USC 301, information regarding your background, attitudes, experiences, and future intentions in the Navy is requested to provide input to a series of USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY · Read each question carefully. Make a studies on officer career processes and retention. The information provided by you will not become part of your official record, nor will it be used to make decisions about you which will affect your career in any way. It will be used by the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center for statistical purposes only. You are not required to provide this HEAVY BLACK MARK that FILLS THE CIRCLE representing your answer. · Please do not make stray marks of any kind. information. There will be no adverse consequences should you elect not to provide the INCORRECT MARKS: **CORRECT MARKS:** requested information or any part of it. Return of the questionnaire constitutes Ø 0 Ø acknowledgement of these Privacy Act provisions. $0 \bullet 0 0$ BACKGROUND INFORMATION 1. Social Security Number: 7. Year awarded wings: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 O 86 O 76-77 Print your Social ② ③ ② ③ **@** ② ③ @ 2 @ @ @ O 84-85 O 74-75 Security No. in the 3 3 3 3 3 boxes provided. Then O 82-83 O 72-73 <u>@</u> fill in the appro-**④ ③** 0 0 **③** 0 **① ③** O 80-81 O Before 1972 priate circle below **⑤ ③ ③ ③ ③** (3) 3 **③** O 78-79 Not applicable each number. Õ 6 6 **© ③ ③** (3) 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 **③** (8) ➂ 0 (8) (3) (3) **① (B)** 8. Which of the following best describes your warfare (9) (9) 9 9 (9) 9 specialty community? O VAL O VF O HM 2. Current designator: O VAM O VP O HS 0 0 0 O VAW O VQ O HSL 1 0 0 O VAQ O VS Other support (e.g., VRC) 2a. Aviator type: @ @ @ O VC O HC 3 3 3 O Pilot **③ ③ ①** O NFO **③** (3) **③** 9. How long have you been a member of the above 6 6 6 warfare specialty community? 0 0 0 3 (8) (3) O 1-2 years O 10-14 years 9 9 9 O 3-5 years O 15 or more years Did you answer question 2a? O 6-9 years 3. Grade: 10. How many other communities have you been a member of? O 0-1 O 0-3 O 0-5 O 0-7 O 0-2 0 0-4 \bigcirc 0-6 O None O 2 O 4 or more O_3 01 4. Sex: O Male O Female 11. Which of the below Surface Warfare qualifications 5. Family status: have you obtained? O Single Married, with children O None O Several but not SW0 qualified Single parent O Separated/Divorced O 00D (U) O Married, without children O Other One goal, not 00D (U) O Am SW0 qualified 6. Date questionnaire completed: 12. Approximately how many hours a week do you fly? O May 86 O Aug 86 O Duty involves no flying O 11-15 hours O June 86 O Sept 86 O Less than 5 hours O 16-20 hours O July 86 Oct 86 O 5-10 hours O More than 20 hours

B. INFORMATION USE

1. In reference to your <u>present assignment</u>, evaluate each of the following 14 sources of information according to how much you use them, how accurate, honest, and available they are in providing you with career planning information and guidance, and how much influence each source exerts on your career decisions. Respond using the scale below.

 O
 O
 O
 O
 O

 Very Low
 Woderate
 Moderate
 Moderate
 Moderate

INFORMATION SOURCE	USE	ACCURACY	HONESTY	AVAILABII ITY	INFLUENCE
a. C0/ISIC	00000000	00000000	000000000	00000000	00000000
b. x0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
c. Department Head	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
d. Other senior officers in my community	0000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	<u></u>
e. Senior officers outside my community	00000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
f Peers	00000000	00000000	00000000	000000000	00000000
g. Detailers	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
h. "Perspective".	00000000	000000000	000000000	00000000	00000000
i. "URL Officer Career Planning Handbook"	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
j. "Commanding Officer's Addendum".	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
k. 'Officer Billet Summary"	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
1. Navy Times	000000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
m. Public media	00000000	00000000	000000000	00000000	00000000
n. Publications put out only for my community	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000	000000000

ကု

C.	P	RES	SEN	T	455	ilGi	MI	ENT	-

 2. When did you detach from your <u>last</u> assignment? Less than 1 month ago. 1 month, but less than 3 months ago. 3 months, but less than 6 months ago. 6 months, but less than 9 months ago. 9 months, but less than 1 year ago. 1 year or more ago. No reassignment. 							
3. My PRD is:							
 Less than 1 month from now. 1 month, but less than 3 months from now. 3 months, but less than 6 months from now. 6 months, but less than 9 months from now. 9 months, but less than 1 year from now. 1 year or more from now. Don't know. 							•
4. What is your evaluation of the following aspects of your present	job and rela	nted duties	s? Mark on	ne respons 4	e for each	item.	7

	l			4		0	
	Very Negative			Neutral			Very Positive
a. Challenge	0	@	3	④	(5)	6	0

③ **(4)** <u>③</u> Ø Ō <u>©</u> @ <u>③</u> @ (3) <u>@</u> <u>(3</u> @ (3)

9 h. Ability to plan and schedule activities.

(3) @ **(4)** (3) k. Opportunity to grow professionally **(**

5. Overall, how do you evaluate this tour in terms of:

1. My present tour is:

O Sea

O Shore

	Highly Unfavor- able	Un- favorable	Neutral	Favorable	Highly Favorable	Not Applicable
a. Squadron/Command	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Type duties	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Superiors	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Immediate subordinates	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Wardroom at sea (the SWOs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Ready room/neers.	0		0		0	0 1

A STATE OF THE STA	LANGE PROPERTY OF	words for the sale		•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· Ministeria.		via e .	
1. How many month	s prior to your PRD	to your curr	ent assignme	nt did you su	ibmit a ne	w prefere	n 3 card	?			
O 1 to 2 mon O 3 to 4 mon			O 9 to 10 O 11 to	0 months 12 months		re than a le submi		fore PRD			
2. When I complete	d my most recent pro	eference card	t l:								
Put down ;Put down ciPut down ;	choices I personall primarily what I wa hoices which I wante choices which I tho choices which I tho mplete one.	anted, but to ed, and I felt to ought would	empered the the Navy wou I help my Na	em a little w uld want me i avy career,	rith what to have, be but tempe	I though ecause Na ered with	t would avy requi h my per	help my N rements a sonal des	nd my inte ires.	erests a	re alike.
3. Assess the accep	tability of your curre	ent assignme	nt in compar	ison with wh	iat was ex	pressed c	on your p	reference (card:		
		11	2	3	4	5		6	7		8
		Very Poor			Neutral				Very Good	Car	erence d Not
a. Location		①	@	3	•	(3)	0	3		ent ®
b. Type Billet	·	0	@	3	•	(3)	⑥ .	7	(⊚ .
c. Type Activ	ity [0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
5. With respect to y forwarded, but the	our most recent tran ney were not receive			iorm you that	orders w	ere being	l				
O No	○ Yes		O No pre	evious reass	signment						
6. Have you submitt	ted a new preference	card during	your curren	t assignment	?						
O No	O Yes										
7. When did you be	gin the following act	ivitles in reg	gard to your I	iast reassign	ment? (Us	e the follo	owing sc	ale to resp	ond to ite	ms a thi	rough h).
2. Mor 3. 11 to	tematically through e than 14 months to 14 months before 10 months before	efore my P my PRD		6. 7.	3 to 6 mo Within 3 I didn't d Not appl	months to this					
b. Specifically s c. Specifically s d. Discussing p e. Considering o f. Considering o g. Considering o	our detailer seeking the advice seeking the advice ossible assignmen choices of location choices of types of choices of types of placement officer	of a senior of a peer. ts with my billets duty	officer	nily	. 0 0 0 0 0	00000000	9 (0 9 (0 9 (0 9 (0	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	00000000	00000000	00000000

niesse mar	k here	gnment or used no one to intervene or No previous assignment	and go to (luestion Q			
hidago iliai	K IIDIG	O No one		Sneerinii a.			
					Used Individual		Not Use ividual
	a. My CO/XC	D/ISIC			0		0
	b. CO/ISIC o	of the billet I wanted			0		0
		officer in my direct chain of commorevious assignment			0		0
		officer from the command of my dint			0		0
	e. A senior of c	officer from my command but not command of either assignment	in the		0		0
	f. A senior o	officer from outside my community	/.		0		0
	g. Other				0		0
① Tenderela ② Tenderela ③ Tenderela ③ Tenderela ④ Tenderela	ded to run smootively quickly. ded to run smootiscussion with ded to be a very atually received ded to be a com bart or by other	gh reassignment. othly—my detailer located an acceptibly, but there was a certain among the way. of difficult, unhappy experience. Ho a satisfactory or acceptable assignately frustrating situation. No a sexual was successful in influencing the second of the following methods are for incompleted the second of the following methods are for incompleted the second of the following methods are for incompleted the second of the following methods are for incompleted the second of the following methods are for incompleted the second of the following methods are for incompleted.	unt of uncert wever, I gnment. mount of effo e system.	ainty ort on	ar?		
How affect	ve do you feel ea						
How effecti	ve do you feel ea	•	Very	Ineffective	So-So	Effective	Very
How affect		e Card	Very Ineffective	Ineffective	So-So	Effective	Very Effective
How effect	a. Preference		Ineffective		ļ		Effective
How affect	a. Preference	e Card	Ineffective O	0	0	0	Effective O

e. Detailer field trip .

11. If you have formed an opinion of your current detailer, availate your detailer in the below areas. If not, please evaluate your former detailer.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Very Negative			Neutral			Very Positive	Don't Knew
a.	Knowledge of current policy trends	0	@	3	•	3	6	\odot	o
b.	Knowledge of which billets are available	0	0	3	•	(5)	•	Ð	0
C.	Knowledge of requirements and duties of			•		•			
	available billets	0	2	3	•	(3)	•	7	•
d.	Knowledge of my career development	_	_		_	_	_	_	_
	needs	0	@	③	@	③	•	①	0
	Knowledge of my personal desires	0	@	3	@	③	@	②	@
	Returns telephone calls	0	@	3	•	⑤	•	Ø	0
	Shares information	0	@	3	④	(5)	•	Ø	0
h.	Knowledgeable of previous communications	0	2	3	③	(3)	•	Ø	0
i.	What (s)he says can be trusted	0	@	3	•	⑤	•	Ø	•
j.	Looks out for my best interests	0	@	3	•	⑤	•	Ø	0
k.	Listens to my problems, desires,								
	needs, etc	0	2	3	•	⑤	©	⑦	•
I.	Provides useful career								
	counseling	0	@	3	@	⑤	0	Ø	0
m.	es i.	0	2	3	②	③	③	0	0
n.	Availability	0	@	3	•	③	•	Ø	®
0.	Provides useful career counseling								i
	on "tickets to be punched"	0	2	3	•	⑤	③	· ⑦	®
p.	Provides useful career counseling								į
·	on "right contacts" to make	0	②	3	•	⑤	0	0	•

19	Which	detailer	did you	evaluate?

\cap	Cur	rent	deta	iler
. ,	17111	I CHIL	ucia	11161

O Former detailer

13. How many times have you spoken to your current detailer?

O 0 O 1 O 2 O 3 O 4 O 5 ○ 6○ 7 or more times

14. If you have attended a detailer field trip meeting in the last two years, to what extent:

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Very Little			Some			Very Great	Not Attended
a.	Did it provide clarification of assignment policies and practices?	0	2	3	•	3	6	9	®
b.	Did it give you an appreciation of officer career paths and alternatives?	0	0	3	@	(5)	6	Ø	0
	Did it resolve some assignment problems you had?	0	2	3	@	(5)	6	⑦	®
d.	Was it conducted in an open and honest manner?	0	@	3	•	⑤	6	①	0
e.	Was it a useful and beneficial meeting?	0	②	3	4	③	6	Ø	0

15	1					1
I J.	t cannot de	icena ucon	the detail!	ina system to	find a lob that	I Want.

Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree
0	@	3	•	3	6	0

46. Please indicate your degree of agreement with the bolow statements. Use the provided scale in answering the statements about the detailer who assigned you to your current command.

		Strongly Disagree			4 Neutral	5		7 Strongly Agree	Not Assigned
		Disag. 00						/ \g. 00	Assigned
a.	I was favorably impressed with the way my detailer handled our interactions	0	0	3	•	3	•	• •	•
b.	My detailer tended to have a closed mind, and thus I could not influence him/her	0	0	③	•	③	•	Ø	0
C.	My detailer made a sincere effort to meet my needs or to explain why he/she couldn't	0	@	0	•	③	0	0	®
d.	The detailer located for me the best billet that he/she could, given the circumstances	0	0	3	0	③	•	0	0

17. If you were disappointed with the assignment you received, indicate your degree of agreement with the below statements. If you were not disappointed, please mark here ----and go to the next page.

	Strongly Disagree	2	3	4 Neutral	5	6	7 Strongly Agree	8 Not Assigned	
a. My detailer conveyed the news of my new assignment in a callous fashion	0	@	3	•	③	0	0	6	
b. My detailer attempted to explain why the assignment was made	0	@	3	•	3	©	0	③	

	**************************************		S = X = S	- SAPPR	i est unit	ores (L	AX (M	ш	ines		Salara de Cara	-1/4-y	STATE OF THE STATE	and the second second	M07-12 1 12		Carlo Mercy Cylin	Sent Section of
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1.	How many i	more '	vears	s do y	you p	lan to	o remi	ain o	n acti	ve d	uty?				•			
	0	3	· ③	•	·	6	0	®	9	1	·							
	•	13	13	0	13	18	0	18	19	@	€							
	Do you feel naval office		he Na	avy v	wants	<u>you</u>	to con	ntinu	g you	r car	eer as an	active d	luty					
	Do	efinite Not							Do Kn	n't ow					nitely es			
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3.	When you a idea of avai	re (or lable	r "she biliei	ould ! ts for	be") (r which	comp ch yo	leting u wou	you uld b	r Offic B fully	cer P y cor	reference npetitive?	Card, d	lo you t	have a go	od			
		efinite							Some	wha	.			Defir				
	1	Do No	t	(3		3		3		" ⑤		6	0				
	Do you feel performance		illets	you	have	recei	ived r	eflec	ted y	our (experience	and pa	ıst					
		efinite Do No							Some	wha	t			Defin				
	,	0		(ව		③		@	Ð	(5)		6	0				
5.	What is you	ır eva	luatio	n of	the f	nilow	ing as	snect	s of a	Nav	v career?							
-	,							-,	: -		,	·						
										-	1	2		3	4	5	6	
	• •									N	Very legative				Neutral			V Po
	a. Continu										①	@		3	③	<u> </u>	®	
	b. Assignc. Change										(1) (1)	@ @		③ ③	@ ③	⑤	© ®	
	d. Possibil	lity of	char	nge o	of geo	grap	hic lo	catio	n							_		
	with as:										0	②		3	0	③	0	
	e. Sea dut										① ①	② ②		<u> </u>	④	③ ③	®	
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	h. Oversea										0	2		3	•	③	©	
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7. Please indicate the relative opportunity of obtaining each of the following characteristics in the Navy versus your expectations of obtaining them in a civilian career if you left the Navy.

Civilian

Navy

						•		
		Substantially Better	Much Better	Better	Comparable	Better	Much Better	Substantially Better
a.	Interesting and challenging work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b.	Ability to plan work		0	0,0		0	0	
C.	Work hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d.	Minimal work stress	0	0	000	0	000	0	0
e.	Freedom from hassle		0	0		0	0	0 1
f.	Own initiative		00000	0	0	0	0	00
g.	Pay and allowances	0	0	00	0	0	0	
h.	Health benefits/care		0	0	0	0		101
i.	Job security		0	0	0	0	0	0
j.	Family stability	101	000000	00	0	0000	0	00
k.	Desirable place to live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I.	Desirable co-workers		0	0	0	0	0	0
m.	Recognition	101	0	0		Ō	0	0
ก.	Responsibility		0	0	0	0	O	O
0.	Chance for spouse to develop own							
	interests		0	0		0	0	
p.	Quality of superiors	0	0	0		0	0	0
q.	Retirement program		0	0	0	0	0	00
r.	Variety of assignments		0	Ó	0	0	0	101
S.	Educational opportunities		00	00	0	0	Ō	0
t.	Promotional opportunities		0	Ŏ	0	Ô	0	0 1
u.	Social relationships		Ŏ	Ŏ	0	0	Ö	0
٧.	Amount of crisis management		Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ō	Ö	0
	•				L			

8. Indicate what your decision was, if one has been made, for the following career options.

I have decided to:	No	Undecided	Yes
a. Obtain a master's degree b. Request PG School c. Make the Navy a career d. Qualify for a different aircraft e. Seek a designator change from aviation f. Obtain a proven subspecialty g. Remain geographically stable h. Request Staff or War College i. Accept a Washington headquarters staff assignment j. Strive for operational squadron command k. Prepare for a career outside the Navy l. Remain in the Navy beyond eligible retirement date m. Strive for CAPT n. Strive for flag rank o. Seek a designator change to Material Professional	00000000	00000000000000	000000000000000

9. Please use your personal impressions to rate <u>EVERY</u> assignment below on its potential contribution to an aviator career (your community and designator).

SEA ASSIGNMENTS	Strongly Negative	Substantially Negative	Moderately Negative	Neutral	Moderately Positive	Substantially Positive	Strongly Positive	Don't Know
1. CO—Carrier	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
1. Communications Officer 2. Navigator 3. Assistant Navigator 4. Weapons Officer 5. ASW Officer 6. Safety Officer	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000
7. Operations Administrative Assistant	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000
13. Air Boss (Air Officer) 14. Aircraft Handling Officer 15. Catapult Officer 16. Flight Deck Officer 17. Hangar Deck Officer	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
1. CAG — Air Wing Commander (Assume it's an 0-5 billet) 2. CAG — Air Wing Commander (Assume it's an 0-6 billet) 3. Deputy CAG 4. CAG OPS 5. CAG ASW 6. CAG LSO	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000
1. XO/CO 2. Department Head (DH) – Administration 3. DH – Maintenance 4. DH – Operations 5. DH – Safety 6. DH – Training 7. Aviation Officer (OIC Helo Detachment)	0000000	0000000	0000000	0000000	0000000	0000000	0000000	0000000
1. Flag Aide 2. FRS (RAG) Instructor 3. Naval Academy Instructor 4. CO/XO—Training Squadron 5. XO—Fleet Replacement Squadron (RAG) 6. C—Fleet Replacement Squadron (RAG) 7. Test Pilot School 8. Detailer 9. Washington Tour 10. Wing Staff	00000000000	00000000000	00000000000	00000000000	00000000000	00000000000	00000000000	00000000000
11. Recruiting	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	0000

10. Please indicate how <u>iMPORTANT</u> each of the following areas are to remaining in the Navy.

	11	2	3	4	5	6
	Not At Ali Important		Neutral		Extremely Important	Not Applicable
a. Number of cruise liberty ports	0	@	3	•	③	0
b. Quality of liberty ports	0	૽	 	. @``	③	0
c. Opportunity for operational flying	0	2	③	③	③	©
d. Non-flying assignments	0	②	 	(3)	` © [@ [
e. Aviation Officer Continuation Pay (AOCP)	0	G	•	②	③	®
f. Aviation Career Incentive Pay (ACIP)	O.	② `	Ţ, O.	~ •	③	0
g. Command duties	0	2	3	①	③	o
h. Family separation	O,	②	" ③ "	②	(3)	o
i. Disassociated sea tour	0	@	③	①	③	®
j. Retirement benefits	0	a	. 9	.	③	0
k. Geographical stability	(n	2	(3)	①	③	©
I. Basic salary		ത	3	· @ .	③	0
m. Aviation life-style/esprit de corps	0	@	3	②	③	③
n. Recognition for accomplishments		A :	3	② _^	©	0
o. Amount of operational flying for 0-4s		2	③	©	©	©
p. Amount of operational flying for 0-5s and above	0	©	<u> </u>	0	<u> </u>	• @

11. Now, please indicate how <u>SATISFIED</u> you are with the same areas.

		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Very Dissatisfied		Neutral		Very Satisfied	Not Applicable
a.	Number of cruise liberty ports	0	@	3	•	⑤	6
b.	Quality of liberty ports	0	. Ø ``	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	O	③	0
C.	Opportunity for operational flying	0	2	3	(③	0
d.	Non-fiving assignments	O I	② `	(1)	(③ .	0
e.	Aviation Officer Continuation Pay (AOCP)	0	@	3	3	•	©
f.	Aviation Career Incentive Pay (ACIP)	0	②		①	•	©
	Command duties		@	3	(③	6
	Family separation		②	<u> </u>	(⑥	0
i.	Disassociated sea tour	0			•	⑤	©
	Retirement benefits		② ' ,	TT 0	① ``	0	©
	Geographical stability		@	(3)	•	③	©
	Basic salary		②		③	③	0
	Aviation life-style/esprit de corps		②	3	(③	©
	Recognition for accomplishments		3	(T) (S) (T)	0	©	•
	Amount of operational flying for 0-4s		@	(3)	②	③	6
	Amount of operational flying for 0-5s and above	0	② ′	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0	3	0

	To No Extent	To A Little Extent	To Some Extent	To A Considerable Extent	To A Very Great Extent
12. To what extent do you think about leaving the Navy prior to retirement?	0	0	0	0	0
13. Taking everything into consideration, to what extent will you make a genuine effort to search for employment outside the Navy, within the next year?	0	. 0	0	0	0
14. If they had to do it over again, to what extent do you think most of your ex-Navy (now civilian) friends would choose to leave the Navy prior to their retirement?	0	0	0	0	0

	eneral, how satis lian career?	sied do you	think your frie	nds are w	ho have lef	t the Navy fo	!"
	Very saSatisfieNeitherDissatisVery dis	d satisfied n fied	or dissatisfied	i			
	ing at an aviation r idea of what yo						ou have a relatively
	O Less that O 1-4 year O 5-8 year	'S	O 13	I2 years -16 years -20 years		O Ma	re than 20 years
17. How	attractive does	the aviation	area career pai	th appear (to you?		
	Very Unattractive ①	②	N 3	eutral	©	•	Very Attractive ⑦
	Ü	J	J		J	Ū	O
	u have made a c e this decision?	areer decisi	on, either to re	main or re	sign from t	the Navy, wi	nen did you
	O Before 6 O Before 1 O During 1 O During 1	got my wi ny first sea	ngs a tour	00	During my Other	v second se v second sh cable—have	
19. If yo	ou are resigning	from the Na	vy, do you plan	to join th	e naval res	erve?	
	O No		O Uncertair	1	O Yes		O Not applicable
	ou are planning t gnation) do you l				nitted your	letter of	
	O No		O Uncertair	1	O Yes		O Not applicable
	it is your <u>princip</u> tion?	al source of	i information ab	out civilla	an hiring o	pportunities	în
	O Fellow of Mass m		ors		ian pilots ten mater		O Other
22. Whi	ch of the followi	ng <u>best</u> desi	cribes the type	of Job you	will have	in civillan il	fe?
	O Civilian O Civilian O Governi O Educati	aviation/a ment	oilot administration	000	Business Professio Other Uncertain		O Not applicable

F. CAREER MANAGEMENT

1. On the scale below, check the statement which most applies to you.						
 1 am an aviator I am primarily an aviator and secondarily a Navy officer I am an equal balance of both 	an avia	rimarily a Na ator Navy officer	•	and seco	ondar	ily
Using your warfare specialty as your community (VAL, $h_i \!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!$	e respond to		1 2 Strongly	3 4 Uncert	5	6 7 Strongly
2. My specialty community (VAL, VF, etc.), has some programs to help me with my from other Navy aviation communities	y career which a	re different	Disagree	3 Q		Agree 6 7
 My specialty community has a higher rate of promotion for senior officers than My community (aviation) tries to take care of its own in regards to promotions. Officers in other aviation specialty communities get the billets which contribute most to It is important to have someone available with whom I am comfortable and trus My senior officers interact with me frequently I use senior officers as role models when I make career decisions I have been counseled on how the Navy's career system works for members of I have been counseled on the Navy career opportunities outside of my commun 	n other aviation c to their Navy care st to discuss my f my community. nity.	ommunities	00000000	0000000000	999999	00000000000000
11. I have been counseled on the timing and proper career progression which will reach my career goals in the Navy. 12. I have had good counsel on the Navy's norms and values for officers. 13. Officers need a special career counseling system for them. 14. Visibility is very important at this stage in my Navy career. 15. It is almost essential for me to be sponsored by someone senior if I want to add to My community uses an "old boy" (informal) network to keep tabs on officers for the property of the	vance in the Nav or best assignme	y	00000	0000000	0000	00000000
18. I have been counseled on the "tickets" which have to be punched so that I can goals in the Navy	• • • • • • • • •		0 0	3 4	③	© 0
19. I have a close, personal relationship with a considerably more senior officer w mento, for my career	vho servus as		0 0	3 0	③	® Ø
20. In comparison with other communities, officers in my community make flag Very Infrequently (a) (b) (c) 21. Rate the importance of each of the following, within your community, for make flag (c) (d) (e) (e)	Very Frequer (6)	itly				
Of No Importance	Of Little Importance	Of Moderate Importance	Of Cons	iderable tance		f Utmost portance
a. High specialization	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0			00000
22. How attractive would a designator change be	Yery Unattractiv	e Unattractive	1 IVUI	Attrac	tive	Very Attractive
a if it would allow you to remain in the cockpit, or next to your present	Unattractiv	-	Attractive Nor Unattractive	e		Attractive
a if it would allow you to remain in the cockpit, or next to your present airplane, for a full career (including opportunity for promotion to 0-6)? b. if you were guaranteed to be in the cockpit for a full career, regardless	Unattractiv	0	Attractive Nor Unattractive	1		Attractive
a if it would allow you to remain in the cockpit, or next to your present airplane, for a full career (including opportunity for promotion to 0-6)?	Unattractiv	-	Attractive Nor Unattractive	0		Attractive

Married officers are to complete Part A. Married and single officers are to complete Part B.

PART A. MARRIED OFFICERS

Please indicate your degree of agreement with the below statements which relate to the family's impact on your career.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. N	fy spouse's career limits considerably the options available	Strongh Disagre	y e		Neutral		:	Strongly Agree	NA
i	n'my career decisions	0	2	3	•	③	•	0	0
2. A	at the present time, my career is more important to me than my spouse's career.	0	0	3	•	③	0	0	0
3. F	amily separation, becayse of deployment, makes my lavy career less attractive.	0	@	3	•	③	6	0	•
4. F	amily separation, because of in-port working hours, s a problem	0	@	3	•	③	6	0	•
5. i	feel that my detailer will make an honest effort to o-locate my spouse and me	0	@	3	•	⑤	6	Ø	0
6. I	have cut back on my career involvement in order to meet the eeds of my spouse and/or children.	0	0	3	0	6	•	Ø	•
tu	Counseling should be available to married couples to help them reduce the stress associated with ual career marriages	0	0	3	•	⑤	0	O	®
	etter support services (e.g., spouse employment information about new community, and/or help in planning and coping with ransfer) should be provided for transferring couples		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ti	ransfer) should be provided for transferring couples	0	0	3	•	③	0	0	0

	9.	How is v	our spouse	primarily	employed?	(Choose best	resnonse
--	----	----------	------------	-----------	-----------	--------------	----------

- O Full-time homemaker
- O Secretary/clerical
- O Teacher
- O Professional
- O Engineer
- O Business/finance
- O Navy officer
- O Navy enlisted
- O Other military
- O Other

B-16

	I defer to spouse's wishes ① ②	Equal Participation ③ ④ ⑤	•		decide alone ⑦	NA ®			
11.	. How involved is your spouse when you as staying in the Navy, choosing a sec		decisions s	uch					
	i defer to spouse's wishes ① ②	Equal Participation ③ ④ ⑤)		decide alone ⑦	NA			
12	. How do you think your spouse feels to	ward your Navy career?							
	Completely opposedModerately opposedNeutral	Moderately supportCompletely support							
13	. Rate the below items with regard to th	e extent of their impact on y	your most (recent PCS	move.		•	•	
				To No Extent	To A Little Extent	To Some Extent	To A Consider- able Extent	To A Very Great Extent	
	 a. My spouse's employment b. Disruptions in children's school c. My out-of-pocket expenses d. Disruptions in social relations. e. The moving process itself 	oling		00000	0000	00000	00000	0000	
	f. My unavailability to help the fa training, for example) g. Obtaining child care			00	00	00	00	. O	
P	ART B. MARRIED AND	SINGLE OFFICE	RS						
	Please indicate your degree of agr and its impact on your career.	reement with the below st	atements	which rel	ate to marita	al status			
1.	Single officers work the same number of	of	1 Strongly Disagree		3Un	4 5 certain	6	7 Strongly Agree	
	hours as married personnel		0	@	3	0 ©	0	0	
2.	Single officers are unable to obtain assi desired geographic location, because all have been filled in support of spouse co	i available billets	0	0	3	0 6)	0	
	Marital status should be taken into consthe assignment process.		0	②	o	0 6	0 0	Ø	
	I believe there is a disparity in entitlem between married and single personnel There is too much concern for the famili	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0	0	3	@ ©) <u>©</u>	0	
	and too little for issues concerned with officer, such as recreation/entertainmen	the single	0	@	③	0 ©	6	0	
	The Navy treats its single personnel as it does its married personnel	fairly as		a	0	a a			

10. How involved was your spouse when you made decisions during your last reassignment (completing the Preference Card, for example)?

Please indicate your level of agreement to the below items. In evaluating the <u>first four items</u>, consider ASW, CIC, etc. as technical schools and LMET, etc. as non-technical ones. Omit consideration of major professional schools such as NPGS or War College.

	•	1_	2	3	4	5	6	7_	8
1.	Navy school(s) that I completed during my most recent transfer or present assignment were valuable to me in	Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree	NA
	performing my job (mark "8" If none completed)	_	0	③	ູ ⊙	⑤	®	Ø	0
2.	The Navy has provided me with adequate training in the general (managerial) aspects of how to perform as a naval officer	0	3		•	⑤	•	Ø	®
3.	to do my job	0	②	3	•	⑤	0	0	©
4.	Technical schools will increase my promotion opportunities much more than non-technical service schools.	0	0	3	, O	9	0	Ø	®
5.	Obtaining one or more surface warfare qualifications will enhance my chances of being selected for command	0	3	3	•	⑤	0	• •	•
6.	I must obtain at least one operational tour FITREP as department head before I can screen for command.	0	② ②	. O	o	0	0	0	o
7.	My community has a planned program for rotating Junior officers through several departments during	_		-					
8.	their first sea tour	0	0	3	છ	⑤	③	Ø	0
9.	qualifications	0	②	3	•	⑤	•	Ø	•
	(CO, XO, department head, etc.) to pursue a graduate education.	0	@	3	•	⑤	©	Ø	0
10.	Obtaining a postgraduate degree will strengthen my chances for promotion	0	②	③	•	⑤	0	Ø	•
11.	I would rather receive a postgraduate degree from a civilian institution than NPGS	0	@	③	•	⑤	©	Ø	®
12.	If I leave my warfare specialty area for any reason, including attendance at NPGS, my Navy career will suffer.	0	2	③	④	⑤	©	Ø	8
13.	The development of a subspecialty is important for		_	-		_		_	
14.	my Navy career	0	2	③	•	©	0	Ø	0
15.	my career beyond the Navy	0	@	③	•	0	©	O	0
10	managerial skills	0	0	3	•	⑤	©	ؽ	0
	Attending one of the war colleges is important for my Navy career	0	2	③	•	6	©	O	•
17.	High performing officers (0-5) are being encouraged by seniors to pursue the Material Professional career path	0	②	3	•	•	•	Ø	•
18.	High performing officers (0-4) are being encouraged by seniors to pursue the Material Professional career path		•	•	•	•	•	•	
	value) paul	0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	0	<u> </u>

19.	To what extent would you be interested	in remaining in flying billets for the rema	inder of your career, if, by policy you could not advan	ce beyond CDR?
	To a small extent	Uncertain	To a great extent	

1

②

<u></u>

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I. CAREER ATTITUDES

1. Career intention: The following item concerns the intensity of your desire to continue your career as a Navy officer at least until you are eligible for retirement. Areas on the scale are described, both verbally and in terms of probability, to provide meaningful reference points. Check the response which most closely represents your current level of commitment.

How certain are you that you will continue an active Navy career at least until you are eligible for retirement?

- © 93.9-100% I am virtually certain that I will not leave the Navy voluntarily prior to becoming eligible for retirement.
- 90.0-99.8% I am almost certain I will continue my military career if possible.
- 75.0-89.9% I am confident that I will continue my Navy career until I can retire.
- 50.0-74.9% I probably will remain in the Navy until I am eligible for retirement.
- 25.0-49.9% I probably will not continue in the Navy until I am eligible for retirement.
- 10.0-24.9% I am <u>confident</u> that I will not continue my Navy career until I can retire.
- O 0.2-9.9% I am almost certain that I will leave the Navy as soon as possible.
- O-0.1% I am virtually certain that I will not voluntarily continue in the Navy until I am eligible for retirement.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Strongly Disagree			Neither Agree nor Disagree			Strongly Agree
2. The more I think about it, the more I feel I made a bad move in entering my career	0	2	3	•	⑤	0	0
3. I am very satisfied with my occupation	①	2	3	③	⑤	③	0
4. I talk up the Navy to my friends as a great organization to work for	0	2	3	③	③	6	0
5. I am fortunate to be located where I am	0	2	3	•	⑤ ¨	0	0
6. I thoroughly enjoy my career	1	@	3	•	⑤	0	0
7. I thoroughly enjoy my field of work	0	@	3	②	⑤	0	0
8. I am proud to tell others that I am part of the Navy	0	@	3	•	⑤	6	0
9. I thoroughly enjoy my location	0	②	3	•	6	③	0
10. I take great pride in my career	0	@	3	•	⑤	6	0
11. I would feel happier with a different occupation	0	@	3	①	⑤	0	0
12. I am extremely glad that I chose the Navy to work for, over other							ļ
organizations I was considering at the time I joined	0	2	3	0	⑤	©	0
13. I am very satisfied with my present location	0	2	3	0	⑥	0	Ø
14. I feel very good about my career	0	@	3	①	⑤	6	0
15. I definitely feel that I am in the right field of work	0	@	3	①	③	0	0
16. For me this is the best of all possible organizations for which to work	0	②	3	①	③	③	0
17. I would be more satisfied in a different location	0	2	3	0	⑤	③	0
18. I definitely feel that I am in the wrong career	0	@	3	((3)	③	0
19. I am very sorry I chose my occupation	0	@	3	③	③	<u></u>	~ Ø ·
20. I take a positive attitude toward myself	0	@	3	•	⑤	6	Ø
21. I have a definite plan for my career	0	2	3	•	③	•	0
22. I have a strategy for achieving my career goals	0	2	3	③	(5)	6	0 [
23. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself	0	2	③	•	⑤	0	Ø
24. Compared to other areas of my life, my chosen career is <u>not</u> very important to me	0	2	3	0	⑤	6	0

1. Please complete the following table by providing the indicated information from all of the fitness reports you received during your present tour and the tour preceding it. If you are enroute to a new assignment, use your last two tours, starting with your most recent FITREP. Include dates of fitness reports that are not available and write in the word "missing." Please circle your position on the Evaluation and Summary rankings. The first three lines are filled in as examples. Omit information which is not relevant or available. Since this is privileged information, you are not required to complete the below, but your help is essential to our ability to provide useful results. No information from an individual will be reported.

DATE	* e			Evaluatio	n and Su	mmary (b	locks 51	& 52)		Early Promot	ion
Block (13)	Sea/Shore*					EFFE(CTIVE	воттом	(block 62) RECMD	(block 66) RANKING	(block 65) NUM RECMD
(10)	Š	1%	5%	10%	30%	50%	50%	30% MARG UNSAT	EARLY		<u> </u>
05/85	1	2	1	/		1			YES	2	of <u>2</u>
11/84 11/83	1	1	3		1			/	NO	(of
11/83	2	Massile								(of
				:						(of
										(of
:										(of
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^{*1 =} Sea 2 = Shore

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TENES 2
The second secon

If you would like to comment on any aspect of your Navy career as it affects your desire to continue as a naval officer, please use this space. NOTE: Written comments may be used to support statistical summaries of data, but your comments will be used only if your anonymity can be assured. If your comments extend to additional pages, please add your SSN to those pages.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE WITH THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

Rank:	O 0-1 O 0-2 O 0-3	○ 0-5 ○ 0-6 ○ 0-7	Aviator type:	O Pilot O NF0	Sex:	O Male O Female
	0.04	• • •				

NOTE: Would you like to receive feedback on the general findings of this questionnaire?

O YES	O NO
If yes, please provide n	ame and SSN.

SSN: _____

APPENDIX C

DESIGNATOR CHANGE, WARFARE OFFICER RESIGNATION. AND RETIREMENT FROM NAVY LIFE QUESTIONNAIRES

DESIGNATOR CHANGE, WARFARE OFFICER RESIGNATION, AND RETIREMENT FOR NAVY LIFE QUESTIONNAIRES

These status-change questionnaires were administered in FY86/7 (Time2) and represent questionnaires specially designed for the research program.

DESIGNATOR CHANGE QUESTIONNAIRE









NAVY PERSONNEL
RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT CENTER
San Diego, California 92152-6800



REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL

1301-01 (OT)

PRIVACY ACT

Under the authority of 5 USC 301, information regarding your background, artitudes and experiences in the Navy is requested to provide input to a series of studies on officer career processes and retention. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY YOU WILL NOT BECOME PART OF YOUR OFFICIAL RECORD, NOR WILL IT EFFECT YOU IN ANY WAY. It will be used by the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center for statistical purposes only. You are not required to provide this information. There will be no adverse consequences should you elect not to provide the requested information or any part of it. Return of the questionnaire constitutes acknowledgement of these Privacy Act provisions.

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.	Social Security Number:	7. I changed to my	current desgnator:	month /_	year
2.	Current Designator:				
		3. Date questionnais	re completed:		
3.	Grade: () 0-1 () 0-2 () 0-3 () 0-4 () 0-5 () 0-6 () 0-7	() Mar 87 () Apr 87	() May 87 () Jun 87	() July 87 () Aug 87	
4.	Sex: () Male () Female	9. Year awarded we	erfare device (previ	ious designator (previous designa
()	Family status: Single () Married with children Married, no children () Divorced with children Other	() 86 () 84-85 () 82-83 () 80-81 () 78-79		72	
6.	Previous designator:				

B. INFORMATION USE

1. Regarding your decision to change designator, evaluate each of the following source of information according to how much you use them, how accurate, honest and available they were in providing career planning information and guidence as well as how much influence each source had in your decision. Respond using the scale below.

Very Moderate Very
Low High
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

	Ž		-	INE					Ę			V	٤	5	>		•	1 × ×	Z Z				2			>	
INFORMATION SOURCE		123456	9	4		 1 2	3	•	23456	-	-	2 3		23456	. 4		1 2	6	•	2 3 4 5 6	7	-	2 3 4 5		S	. •	-
a. CO/ISIC	=	0	3	3			0	0	000000	=			3	0000	0	-) (0			0	00	0		
Or. XO	=	\mathbb{C}	C		000		0	C	\mathbb{C}	C			-	0	\circ									~		2	=
5. Department Head		000000	0	\mathbb{C}	\sim		0	C	\odot	=				0	0					C				~		2	
d. Other senior officers																											
in my previous designator	C	000000	S		\mathbb{C}	\mathbb{C}		\bigcirc	\mathbb{C}	C			<u> </u>	0	C						0			<u> </u>			
e. Peers in my previous designator	C	C	C		\mathcal{C}		$\stackrel{\circ}{\sim}$	\Box	\mathbb{C}		S	$\ddot{\circ}$	\mathbb{C}	$\stackrel{\circ}{\sim}$	\mathbb{C}		00	0		\mathbb{C}	\Box	C	$\ddot{\circ}$	\mathbb{C}			=
f. Senior officers from my																											
current designator	C	\mathbb{C}	0		000			\Box		C			~														-
g. Peers from current designator	=	\mathbb{C}	S		000			0		C			· ·							$\ddot{\circ}$							=
b. Detallers	C	\mathbb{C}	$\ddot{\circ}$					\Box		C																	=
f. "Perspective"	С	\mathbb{C}	C		000	\odot	0	\Box	\circ	C																	Ç
J. Navy Times	C	\mathbb{C}	C		000			\Box		C					\Box												=
L. Public media	=	000000	C		$C \subset C$			\Box		C												=	$\ddot{\circ}$	$\ddot{\circ}$		2	=
1. Publications put out by my																									•		
current community	C	000000	C	$\frac{\Box}{\Box}$		\mathbb{C}	\overline{c}	C					<u> </u>										\ddot{z}	0	$\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$		
m. "Officer Blikt Summary"	C	000000	S	\mathbb{C}		\mathbb{C}	0	000	\mathbb{C}	C												C	$\ddot{\circ}$	$\stackrel{\circ}{\sim}$			C
n. "URL Officer Career Planning											;																
Handbook"	=	000000	C	\mathbb{C}	\circ	\odot	0	\Box	\mathbb{C}	C				\sim							C	C	C	$\ddot{\circ}$	\mathbb{C}		0
e. OPNAV instructions regarding																											
changing designator	C (C (~	0000													
p. "Commanding Officer's Addendum")			2			2	2		2		$\stackrel{\smile}{\sim}$		<u> </u>				2		5	2			<u> </u>	2	2	

made a bad move changing my designator	:			_						Yes	N	O
Strongly Strongly				_	. Sav	v notice	by cu	urrent com	munity			
Disagree Neutral Agree					for	applica	tion		•	()	()
() () () () () ()						/ISIC				()	()
0 0 0 0 0 0 0				•				icer in my				
					•	vious c		inity		,,	,	,
. I should have spent more time thinking at	wut				_	gested tailer s				()	(
changing my designator:								em commni	nite	()	(
• • •						ignmen	•		шиу	Ö	(
Strongly Strongly						nily pr				ö	ì	•
Disagree Neutral Agree				-				s changed		Ö	Ċ	
() () () () () () () Please indicate the importance of each of the shape of the largest of the larges	the follo	owin	g to :				ese ex	plain):				
Not Somewhat Important Important 1 2 3		Ext	reme orta	•	N/A		5.		the year you fit anging designat			
	4		5		6							
***************************************							6.	Annrovin	nately how may	ny months d	lid it tal	ke vo
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6.	• •	nately how man to change you	-		
•	()	()	3 ()	4	()	()		to decide	to change you	designator	:	
Prepare for career outside of the Navy	0	()	()	()	()	()		to decide . Which of	to change you	designator	:	
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability	0 0	()	()	()	()	0		to decide . Which of	to change you	designator	:	
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion	() () () ()	0 0 0	0000	0 0	() () () ()	() () () ()		to decide . Which of	to change you	designator	specifica	ally to
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	() () () ()	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		to decide . Which of	to change you	designator	:	
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family	() () () ()	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	() () () () () ()	() () () () () ()		to decide . Which of prepare t	to change your the following to change design	designator did you do s	specifica	ally to
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family More interesting and challenging work	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	() () () ()	() () () () () () ()	0 0 0 0		to decide . Which of prepare t	to change your the following to change design	designator did you do : nator?	specifica	ally to
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family More interesting and challenging work Develop greater technical skill	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		to decide . Which of prepare t a. b.	to change your the following to change design	did you do s nator?	Yes ()	ally to
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family More interesting and challenging work Develop greater technical skill Failure to progress in previous community	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		to decide Which of prepare t a. b. c.	to change your the following to change design Obtain a mast	did you do s nator? er's degree secialty education	Yes ()	N (
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family More interesting and challenging work Develop greater technical skill Failure to progress in previous community Physically unable to continue in previous community	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		to decide Which of prepare t a. b. c.	to change your the following to change design Obtain a mast Obtain a subsp Post-graduate	did you do s nator? er's degree secialty education	Yes () () ()	N (
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family More interesting and challenging work Develop greater technical skill Failure to progress in previous community Physically unable to continue in previous community Clearer career path	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		to decide Which of prepare t a. b. c.	to change your the following to change design Obtain a mast Obtain a subsp Post-graduate	did you do s nator? er's degree secialty education	Yes () () ()	N (
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family More interesting and challenging work Develop greater technical skill Failure to progress in previous community Physically unable to continue in previous community Clearer career path Minimal work stress	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		to decide Which of prepare t a. b. c.	to change your the following to change design Obtain a mast Obtain a subsp Post-graduate	did you do s nator? er's degree secialty education	Yes () () ()	N (
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family More interesting and challenging work Develop greater technical skill Failure to progress in previous community Physically unable to continue in previous community Clearer career path Minimal work stress Chance for spouse to develop own	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		to decide Which of prepare t a. b. c.	to change your the following to change design Obtain a mast Obtain a subsp Post-graduate	did you do s nator? er's degree secialty education	Yes () () ()	N (
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family More interesting and challenging work Develop greater technical skill Failure to progress in previous community Physically unable to continue in previous community Clearer career path Minimal work stress Chance for spouse to develop own interests	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		to decide Which of prepare t a. b. c.	to change your the following to change design Obtain a mast Obtain a subsp Post-graduate	did you do s nator? er's degree secialty education	Yes () () ()	Ally to
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family More interesting and challenging work Develop greater technical skill Failure to progress in previous community Physically unable to continue in previous community Clearer career path Minimal work stress Chance for spouse to develop own interests Recognition for technical accomplishments	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		to decide Which of prepare t a. b. c.	to change your the following to change design Obtain a mast Obtain a subsp Post-graduate	did you do s nator? er's degree secialty education	Yes () () ()	N (
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family More interesting and challenging work Develop greater technical skill Fallure to progress in previous community Physically unable to continue in previous community Clearer career path Minimal work stress Chance for spouse to develop own interests Recognition for technical accomplishments Greater freedom from hassle	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		to decide Which of prepare t a. b. c.	to change your the following to change design Obtain a mast Obtain a subsp Post-graduate	did you do s nator? er's degree secialty education	Yes () () ()	Ally to
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family More interesting and challenging work Develop greater technical skill Fallure to progress in previous community Physically unable to continue in previous community Clearer career path Minimal work stress Chance for spouse to develop own interests Recognition for technical accomplishments Greater freedom from hassle Enjoy being a specialist	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		to decide Which of prepare t a. b. c.	to change your the following to change design Obtain a mast Obtain a subsp Post-graduate	did you do s nator? er's degree secialty education	Yes () () ()	N (
Clearer career path Minimal work stress Chance for spouse to develop own interests Recognition for technical accomplishments Greater freedom from hassle Enjoy being a specialist Amount of crisis management.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		to decide Which of prepare t a. b. c.	to change your the following to change design Obtain a mast Obtain a subsp Post-graduate	did you do s nator? er's degree secialty education	Yes () () ()	N (
Prepare for career outside of the Navy Greater geographical stability Greater opportunity for promotion To utilize technical education More time with family More interesting and challenging work Develop greater technical skill Fallure to progress in previous community Physically unable to continue in previous community Clearer career path Minimal work stress Chance for spouse to develop own interests Recognition for technical accomplishments Greater freedom from hassle Enjoy being a specialist	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		to decide Which of prepare t a. b. c.	to change your the following to change design Obtain a mast Obtain a subsp Post-graduate	did you do s nator? er's degree secialty education	Yes () () ()	N (

D. PRESENT ASSIGNMENT

1. How long have you been in your present assignment?

3. My PRD is:

() Less than 1 month () 1 month, but less th () 3 months, but less th () 6 months, but less th () 9 months, but less th () 1 year or more ago	an 3 month han six mon han 9 monti	ths ago					() Less t () 1 mos () 3 mos () 6 mos () 9 mos () 1 year () Don't	ith, butths, buths, but	t less ut les ut les ut les	than s than s than s than	a 3 mor an 6 mo an 9 mo an 1 yes	oths fronts (morl	DOM. DOM	
2. What is your evaluation of the and related duties? Mark or			item.	Very Positive		4. Overa	li, how do y	H Vo	luate ighly favoi able	,	tour in		H	lighly vorabl	le N/
a. Challenge b. Separation from family/friend c. Use of skills & abilities d. Working environment e. Hours of work required f. Work pressure g. Interesting duties h. Ability to plan and schedule activities i. Adventure j. Sense of accomplishment k. Opportunity to grow professionally l. Doing something important	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0	•	d. Super	duties onship with		0 0 0 0 0 0	$\ddot{0}$	O O O O O O O O O) ()) ()) ()) ()	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	((((((((((((((((((((
1. When I completed my most re () Put down choices I pers αaly of how they might affect my () Put down primarily what I v a little with what Ithought m () Put down choices wich I was would want me to have, bec	wanted, re Navy career vanted, but s light help m ated, and I f	gardless . lempered y Navy e elt the N	i I: d them career.			•	are (or shou card, do you illets for wh	s have ich you	a go woo	od id	ien of e				
would want me to have, becomy interests are alike. () Put down choices which I the career, but tempered with m. () Put down choices which the career even though they wer. () Did not complete one. 2. Assess the acceptability of you comparison with what was envery the comparison with the compari	ought would y personal o ught would e'nt persona ur current as pressed on y Very	help my lesires. help my ally desir	y Navy Navy able.		0 0	Which one of in obtaining; Haven't bee Tended to related to resertainty Tended to to the Tended to the Tended to the I eventually Tended to the Tended to the I eventually	m through run smooth; rely quickly. run smooth; and discuss se a very dif received a se a frustra	ng stat t assign reassign y-my d y, but s ion wi ficult, eatisfa- ing, ar	emen nmen etaile there th my unba	its be it? It in (er loc was y det ppy or a	current cated as a certa aller al experie cceptal ducing	design according and according to the ac	pator ptabl pount be wa Howeverignum	of y. ver, ent.	
a. Location b. Type Billet c. Type Activity () () () ()	000	()			()	did I have a Tended to I	intervention iny influence be a complet y part or by	e on the	e ass peles	dgnn s situ	ent I r	eceive No an	d. nount	of	

C-6 the system.

reassignment? (Use the following scale to respond to firms a through h). S. When did you begin the following activities his regard to your last

y tour 5	my PRD 6	RD 7.	
1. Systematically throughout my tour	2. More than 14 months before my PRD	3. 11 to 14 months before my PRD	4. 7 to 10 months before my PRD
1. Systems	2. More th	3. 11 to 14	4.7 to 13 t

		,
3	•	•
7. I didn't do this	apply.abk	,
7.7 dkd	& Not	

•	
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•	
7	
_	

	00000000			000000000
Contacting your detaller	Specifically secking the advise of a senior officer.	Discussing possible assignments with my spouse/family () () () () () () () ()	Considering choices of location Considering choices of types of billets	Contacting choices of types of duty Contacting a placement officer

6. If you have formed an opinion of your current detailer, evaluate your Octailer in the following areas. If not, please evaluate your former

	Y.						Very	X
	Negadive			Neatra			Posttive	
	-	7	•	•	*	•	7	•
a. Knowledge of current policy trends	0	0	c	=		=	=	=
b. Knowledge of which billets are	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;
avallable	<u> </u>	0		,		0		0
c. Knowledge of Jequirements and duties of		:		•	;		:	;
avallable billers	0	0	0	C	C	C	0	C
d. Knowledge of my career Jevelopment		;	;	;	;	,	<u>;</u>	;
needs	<u> </u>	0		0	0	=		=
e. Knowledge of my personal destres	<u> </u>	C						
f. Returns telephone calls	<u> </u>	C						
g. Shares information	<u> </u>	C	C	C	0			0
h. Knowledgeable of previous communications	<u></u>	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
i. What (a)he says can be trusted	<u> </u>	C	C	C	0	C		: C
J. Looks out for my best interests	2	0	C	0	С		C	· C
k. Listens to my problems, desires,			:		;	:	;	;
meeds, etc.	<u> </u>	0	0	C	C		C	C
f. Provides useful career connecting	0					C	: =	; c
m. Responds to correspondence					: :	: C	:	_ :::
B. Avallability	<u> </u>							;=
o. Provides useful career counseling					;	:	•	;
on "tickets to be punched"	0		0		C	0	=	0
p. Pravides nectal entery councellar		;		:	;	:	;	;

0

C < ;</p>

: :

(

7. Which detailer did you evaluate?

() Former detailer () Current detailer 8. If you evaluated your former detailer, was (s)he from your current or previous community?

9. I cannot depend on the detailing system to find () Current community () Former detailer

a Job I want.

Strongly Agree	C C
Neutral	0 0 0
Strongly Diagree	0

10. Please indicate your degree of agreement with each of the following statements regarding the detailer who assigned you to your current command.

1

2	Disegree		2.	Neutral	-	6	Agree
	4	7	m	4	80	•	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
2. I was favorably impressed with the way							
my detailer handled our futeractions	5	(5				(
b. My detailer tended to have a closed mind.	>	>	>)	:
and thus I could not influence him/her (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	(S	((5
c. My detailer made a stacere effort to meet	>					>	>
my needs or to explain why (s) be couldn't () () () () () () ()	C	C	C		C	C	C
d. The detailer located for me the best billet	;	;	;	;	;	;	;
(9)he could, given the circumstances	000000	C	\$	0			C

Marriel officers are to complete Part A. Married and single officers are to complete Part B.

PART A. MARRIED OFFICERS

Please indicate your degree of agreement with the below statements which relate to the family's impact on

		Š	**
	Strongly	Agra	. 4
	Neutral		. 4 5
	Strongly Neutral Strongly	Isagree	1 2
1	Š	2	
ني			
your career.	,		

0000000 My spouse's career limits considerably the options available in my career decisions

0

- At the present time, my career is more important to me than my spouse's career તં
- 3. Family separation, because of working hours, in a problem
- 4. I feel that my detailler will make an honest effort to co-locate my spouse and sae
- 5. I have to cut back on my career involvement in order to meet the needs of my spouseffamily
- to help them reduce the stress associated with dash Connecting should be available to married couples career marriages

C

- information about a new community, and/or belp Better support services / L. spouse employment in pleasing and coping with transfer) abould be provided for transfering couples ~
- 2. How is your spouse primarily employed? (Choose best response)
- () Full-time bomemaker
 - () Secretary/clerical
- () Professional
- () Budnest/finance () Englacer
- () Navy enlisted () Navy officer
- () Other military

9. How involved was your spouse in your decision to change designator?

	Ž
I decided	alone
Equal	input
I defered	esnods of

C

0

C

C C

C C C

10. How involved is your spouse when you are making career decisions such as staying in the Navy, choosing a second career, retiring, etc?

	Š
I decide	alone
Equal	Input
I defer	to spouse

C

C

C

11. How do you think your spouse feels toward your Navy career?

d () Moderately supportive	d () Completely supportive	
() Completely opposed	() Moderately opposed	() Neutral

C

C

C

000000

0

0000000

12. Rate the items below with regard to the extent of their impact on your most recent PCS move.

C

To no To some factors and the factors are strength and the family (i)						É
00000 00		To no Extent		fo some Extent	9	reat Extent
00000 00 00000 00			·			
0000 00 0000 00	. My mouse's employment	0	=	C	0	=
000 00 000 00	Digraptions in children's schooling			=	C	C
00 00 00 00	. My out-of-pocket expenses	3		C	C	C
0 00 0 00 0 00	Distributions in social relations	: 0			C	C
00	. The moving process their	::		C	C	C
0 0	". My unavalability to betp the family (en row's training for example)	C	C	c	\$	c
	3. Obtaining child care	C	C	C		C

Part B. MARRIED AND SINGLE OFFICERS

.Please indicate your degree of agreement with the below statements which relate to marital status and its impact on your career.

	Stron	gly ree	N	ieutr	al		rongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Single officers work the same number of hours as married personnel	0	()	()	()	()	()	()
2. Single officers are unable to obtain assignments to a desired geographical location, because many available billets have been filled in support of spouse co-location	O	0	()	()	()	()	0
3. Marital status should be taken into consideration in the assignment process	C	()	()	()	()	()	()
4. I believe there is a disparity in the entitlements/allowances between married and single personnel	(()	()	()	()	()	()
5. There is too much concern for the family, particularly children, and too little for issues concerned with the single officer, such as recreation/entertainment	,) ()	· ()	· ()	· ()	()	()
6. The Navy treats its single personnel as fairly as it does its marrie personnel	d () (C	()	0	O	0

G. CAREER MANAGEMENT

1. How important are each of the following in determining whether you will remain on active duty after you become eligible to retire after 20 years?

• •	Not Important		Somewhat Important		Extremely Important	N/A
	1	2	3	4_	5	6
a. Opportunity for flag rank	0	()	()	()	\mathbf{O}	()
b. Opportunity for major command	10	()	()	()	()	()
c. Desire to retire as 0-6	10	()	()	()	()	()
d. Opportunity for rewarding assignmen	te ()	()	()	()	\mathbf{O}	()
e. Enjoyment of naval service	0	()	()	()	()	()
f. Opportunities for civilian employment	10	()	()	()	()	()
g. Financial benefits	Ö	()	0	()	()	()
h. Opportunity to develop as specialist	Ιö	0	Ö	()	()	()
1. Command duties	1 ö	Ö	Ö	()	()	()
j. Family separation	Lö	Ö	Ö	()	()	()
k. Spouse's attitude toward Navy	Ιö	Ö	Ö	()	()	()
L Retirement benefits	Ιö	Ö	Ö	()	()	()
m. Geographical stability	Ιö	Ö	Ö	()	()	()
a. Baric salary	lö	$\ddot{0}$	Ö	()	()	()
o. Esprit de corps	lö	Ö	Ö	()	()	()
p. Recognition for accomplishments	lö	$\ddot{0}$	Ö	()	()	()
q. Status of my community in the Navy	1 ö	Ö	ö	()	()	()

2.	Looking at your career, for approximately how many
	years from now do you have a relatively clear
	idea of what your path (billets, promotions, etc.)
	will be? years.

3. How attractive dues your present career path seem to you?

Very Attractive	0 0
Ventral	0
Z	0
rtt ve	
Very Unattractiv	С

4. If you are resigning from the Navy, do you plan to join the naval reserve?

() Yes () No () Uncertain () N/A

5. If you are planning to resign from the Mayy (or have submitted your letter of resignation) do you have a civilian job waiting?

() Yes () No () Uncertain () N/A

7. Do you feel the Navy wasts you to continue your carter as an active duty naval efficer?

Definitely Does	0
Dos't Ksow	000
Definitely Not	000

8. Do you feel the billets you have received have reflected your experience and past performance?

\bigcirc
C
\Box
C
\Box
C
C

9. If yes were to seek civilles employment here prepared are yes to do so?

Totally Prepared	c
3	=
Ventra	=
Z	
. 3	=
Totally Unprepare	=

10. Rate the importance of each of the following for making flag rank:

	Of No		Of Moderate		Of Utmost
	1	7	Importance 3	•	Importance S
a. High specialization	=	C	0	=	5
b. Generalist (not over specified)	=		0		0
c. Superb performance	=	=			: 0
d. Have the right contacts	=	C	0		:0
e. Have punched the right tickets	=	C	0	0	0

11. Please indicate the relative opportunity of obtaining each of the following characteristics in the Navy versus your expectations of obtaining them in a civilian carver if you left the Navy.

NAVY

CIVILIAN

9 2	Substantlelly Mach	Mach	Reffer	Commercial	Retter	Mack	Sabatanthally
	Better	Better					Bether
	-	11	6	•	8	•	
			:			:	
s. Ismrenag and Chinesengag werk	C	C	C	C	C	C	=
b. Ability to plan work	C	=	C	C	C	C	=
c. Work hours	0	=	C	=	=	=	0
d. Minimal work stress	0	C	0	0	0		: C
e. Freedom from hande	0	C	C	C	0	0	
f. Own inkinde	=	=	C	C	0	0	
g. Pay and allowances	C	C	C	C		0	: C
h. Health benefits/care	C	C	C	0			: 0
L Job security	C	0	=	C	0	0	
J. Family stability	0	=	C	C	=		, C
k. Destrable place to live	C	C	C	0	C	С	C
1. Desirable co-workers	C	C	C	C	C	C	0
m. Recognition	C	C	C	C	=	0	0
n. Responsibility	C	=	C	C	Ç	C	0
o. Chance for spouse to develop interests	C	C	C	C	=	=	C
p. Quality of superiors	C	C	C	C	=	=	0
q. Rettrement program	C	Ç	S	C	C	C	С
r. Variety of anignments	C	C	C	C	C	C	0
s. Educational opportunities	C	C	0	0		0	0
t. Promotion opportunities	C	=	C	0		0	
u. Social reinconships	0	C	0	0	0	0	C
v. Amount of crists management	0	=	C	C	C	=	C

23. On the scale below, check the statement

which most applies to you.	() I am a specialist	() I am primarily a specialist and accord-	artly a Navy officer	() I am an equal balance of both	() I am primarily a Navy officer and second-	arily a specialist	() I am a Navy officer	Oother			24 Career Intention: The following from concerns the intensity of your desire	to continue war caper as a Navy officer at least until you are eligible	An antimized (30 means). Appea on the scale are described, both verbally	and to terms of analythists, to provide meaningful reference points. Pick	and the wast closely represent your current level of commitment.		How certain are you that you will continue an active Navy career, at least	madd was and alkely to refrontent?		7. 60 0. 180 0. I am virtually certain that I will not leave the Navy			A se a se sec. I am almost certain I will continue my Navy career			7) 75.9.99.9% I am confident that I will continue my Navy career			() 50.0-74.9% I probably will remain in the Navy until I can retire	and I light straight of anothers are started in the	() ZS.B.49.9% I productly will not commercial use the product of		/ tale 24 8 g. I am confident that I will not continue my Navy correct			() 62.9.9% I am almost certain that I will have the Navy as soon		() 0.0-0.1% I am virtually certain that a will not voluntainly continue in the Navy until I am eligible for retirement
Strongly	Agree 7	1	- -		;					_ _				= = =		— С					С С	 = ^		_ c c		С С		 :						0 0		;		
••	.	1							=	C			C C			C			~			C		C		C			-)		•		
Neutral	•			: 0					о С					C		C			о С		C	о С		C		C	3		3					Ç		;		
ž	•	1	2	: 0		3			C					C)								;		
	6	1		; c	>					C		C		0		0			\$		C	C		C C			((C			C C		;		
Strongh	Disagra-	•				(2 :		C	=		C	C	C		C			C			Ξ.	•	C		C	()	5		C	C		C		;		
		1 The man I think about it the man I feel		The second section of the second section of the second section	A 1 am very salament when my consideration	3. I take up the cary to my irrenus as a	great orginanization to work for	4. I am fortunate to be located where I am	5. I thoroughly enjoy my career	6. I thoroughly enjoy my field of work	7. I am proud to tell others that I am part	of the Navy	2. I thorughly enjoy my location	9. I take great pride in my curver	16. I would feel happier with a different	eccupation	11. I am extremely glad that I chose the Navy	to work for over the other organizations	I was considering at the time I joined	12. I am very satisfied with my present	hecation	13. I feel very good about my career	14. I definitely feel that I am in the right	Seld of work	15. For me, this is the best of all possible	erganizations for which to work	16. I would be more antiched in a different		17. I definitely red that I am in the wrong	18. I am very sorry I chase my occupation		29. I save a definite plan for my career		qual	22. Compared to other areas of my life, my	chosen career area is not very important	to Be	

L MATERIEL PROFESSIONAL

Complete only if your a member of the MP community							4	
1. Your current assignment is in the area of:	6. How did you	become an	MP?					
() Acquisition () Logistics	() I applied () Even tho	ugh I didn'	t apply	I w	as select	ed		
() Planning and Policy	() Other (pi	ease explai	a)					
() Fleet Support								
() Test and Evaluation								
() Research and Development								
2. What is your present billet classified as?	7. Compared to how do you				• .			
() It is an MP billet								
() Don't know if it is an MP billet or not	97		••		3 1/4			
() It is not an MP billet	Very A	Lverage	Ver Goo	•	N/A			
3. How long have you been in your present assignment	0 0 0	() ()	() ()		()			
() On way to new assignment								
() 2 months or less	8. How many h	AP assig nm	ents he	ive y	ou had?			
() 3-4 months								
() 5-6 months	() 1							
() 7-8 months	() 2							
() 9-10 months	() 3							
() 11-12 months	() 4 () 5							
() More than a year	() 6 or mor	e						
4. My next assignment is:								
() An MP billet								
() Not an MP billet								
() Don't know							·	
5. Please indicate your level of agreement with each of the	e following items.	Strongly Disagree	_		trongly Agree	N/A		
, -	•	1 :	2 3	4	5	6		
a. My undergraduate education is directly applicable to 1	my present work	() () ()	()	()	()		
b. My graduate education is directly applicable to my pro-) ()	()	()	()		
c. It was my management experience as a warfare officer		•						
than my MP experience, that is essential to my present	•	() () ()	()	()	()		
d. I have been able to apply my specific warfare knowled	lge in my present							
position		() () ()	()	()	()		
e. It is primarily my experience as an MP or related bille	ets experience that	// /						
is essential to effective MP performancy	. MD and non MA	0 () ()	()	U	()		
 To be most effective, officers should be rotated between billets 	g MIP and non-MIP	() () ()	()	()	()		
g. A technical background (ie. engineering or science) is	essentali to	() (, ()	()	()	()		
being an effective MP officer	resident ia	a c) ()	()	()	()		
h. Mastery of technical language is more important than	mastery of current		, ()	` '	17	17		

() () () () ()

() () () () ()

() () () () ()

() () () () () ()

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technical concepts

i. An officer should have a subspecialty before becoming an MP

k. CDR command is essential to performing effectively as an MP

j. I would recommend the MP career path to other officers

J. COMMENTS

If you would like to comment on any asspect of your Navy career as it affected your decision to change designator, please use this space. NOTE: Written comments may be used to support statistical summaries of data, but your commentswill be used only if your annountity can be assured. If your comments extend to additional pages, please add your SSN to those pages.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE WITH THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

Rank: () 0-1 () 0-5 () 0-2 () 0-6

() 0-3 () 0-7

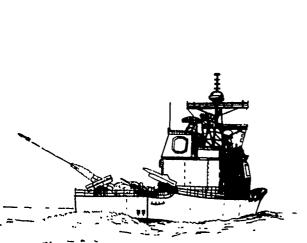
()04

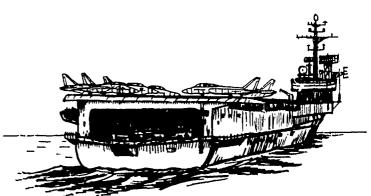
Sex:

() Male

() Female

WARFARE OFFICER RESIGNATION QUESTIONNAIRE







NAVY PERSONNEL RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT CENTER

San Diego, California 92152-6800



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REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL 1301-01 (OT)

WARFARE OFFICER RESIGNATION QUESTIONNAIRE

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS





- . Read each question carefully. Make a HEAVY BLACK MARK that FILLS THE CIRCLE representing your answer
- · Please do not make stray marks of any kind

INCORRECT MARKS

CORRECT MARK











PRIVACY ACT NOTICE

Under the authority of 5 USC 301, information regarding your background, attitudes and experiences in the Navy is requested to provide input to a series of studies on officer career processes and retention. The information provided by you will not become part of your official record, nor will it affect you in any way. It will be used by the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center for statistical purposes only You are not required to provide this information. There will be no adverse consequences should you elect not to provide the requested information or any part of it. Return of the questionnaire consititutes acknowledgement of these Privacy Act procesions

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following questions pertain to your status at the time you left the Navy as an active duty officer.

1. Social Security Number:

Print your Social Security No. in the boxes provided Then fill in the appropriate circle below each number.

					-			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	②	@	0	①	②
,	0	0	C	0	0	0	3	③
ار	0	①	(:)	@	0	③	0	③
0	<u>ଡ</u> ା	(3)	C	0	0	③	(3)	⑤
0	0	(e)	0	(6	6	6	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	☺	0
0	0	8	0	(1)	0	(3)	O	0
⊚	(O)	\circ	0	(9)	(9)	0	(0)	0

2 Your rank:

- 0-3
- 0 0-4
- \bigcirc 0.5

Designator:

Enter your designator in the boxes provided and mark the appropriate circle in each column

1			
Θ	(3)	U	(4)
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	0	U	0
	\odot	0	0
	0	0	①
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	(1)
	0	0	<u></u>

3. How many years were you an active duty officer?

- C Less than 5
- \bigcirc 5
- \bigcirc 6
- \bigcirc 7
- \bigcirc 8
- O 10 O 11-12

 \bigcirc 9

- O 13-14
- O More than 14

4. Marital status:

- Married
- O Divorced
- Widowed
- Never Married
- Separated

5. Number of children:

- \bigcirc 0
- \bigcirc 3
- **Ú** 1
- O 4
- \bigcirc 2
- O 5 or more

6. Generally speaking, were your fitness reports in the:

- () lop 1%
- O Top 30%
- Top 5%
- O Top 50°∘
- O Top 10%
- O Bottom 50%

	When I left a a big change		ervice, it felt	like		2. Taking ever to leave the				you with yo	ur decision
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree	Very Dissatisfi	Dissati ed ②	sfied Satis Diss	either fied Nor S atisfied ③	Satisfied ④	Very Satisfied
	<u> </u>	② 	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	公	۷	,	o	•	•
L		BE SURE T	O ANSWER QU	JESTION 2			Not at all		Considerably		Of Utmost
3.	Of all of you important a	r experience role has you	es since high : r Navy caree!	school, how played? .	, 		Important	Important	Important	Important	Importance
4.	. How importa at the time y	ant was resi You resigned	gnation from t ?	he Navy to	you,		0	0	0	0	0
ſ		• "	(C. TH	E TUI	RNOVER	DECI	SION	, ,		
	Once again, v	what you wr		ot in the ut		to leave the Navy. ce and the results					
							1	2	3	4	5
1.	. What is you Navy career		of the followi	ng aspect <mark>s</mark>	of your		Very Negative		Neutral		Very Positive
	b. Assig c. Chan d. Chan e. Sea d f. Shore g. Comm h. Medi i. Amou j. Liber k. Crisis l. Fello m. Lead	nments red ge of assig ges of geog duty duty nissary and cal benefits unt of pape ty ports s managem w Navy offi ership prov	ceived nments at 2- graphic local d Exchange t s/care rwork cers ided to you.	3 year into	ervals		O O O O O O O	② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ② ②			
2		rement?					•	•		-	
2.	prior to reti	Probably	Uncertain	Probably	Definitely			Probably	Probably	Definite	ıy
2.	prior to reti		Uncertain	Probably Would	Definitely Would ①		finitely d Not ①	Probably Did Not ②	Probably Did ③	D:d ©	ıy

B. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS REGARDING TURNOVER

Thinking back to when you received your commission, approximately how long did you plan to be on active duty? Until my obligation was up. Probably no more than 10 years. Probably no more than 15 years. Probably no nore than 20 years. More than 20 years. I really had no firm time period in mind.	10. To what extent was your Navy experience and training useful in your civilian job(s)? That is, was there some continuity, or was it like starting your career all over again? To a Not To a Little To Some Consider- To a Great at all Extent Extent able Extent Extent ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
When did you first decide to resign, as opposed to retire from active duty service? O Before I got my warfare device (e.g., wings). O During my first sea tour. O During my second sea tour. O During my second shore tour. O After my second shore tour.	11. What job did you take, right after leaving active duty service? 12. What was your approximate income your <u>first</u> year out of active duty service?
When you left active duty service, did you join the US Navy Reserves? Yes No No, but plan to join Not eligible	 Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 - \$27,500 \$27,501 - \$35,000 \$35,001 - \$42,500 \$42,501 - \$50,000 \$50,001 - \$57,500 \$57,501 - \$65,000 More than \$65,000
Are you still in the active reserves, if you joined up? O Yes O No O Not applicable	13. What is your current job?
Prior to submitting your letter of resignation, did you have a civilian job "in hand?" Yes No When you left active duty service, to what degree did you have a new job lined up? (Please check all the appropriate responses.) I had no idea what I was going to do. I had sought out relevant information about jobs. I had decided the type of job and location I wanted. I had held initial interviews with prospective employers. I had held follow-up interviews with employers interested in me. A realistic job offer had been made to me. I had accepted a job offer. Not applicable—I knew that I would be self-employed. Not applicable—I had not looked for a job.	14. What is your approximate <u>current</u> income? Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 - \$27,500 \$27,501 - \$35,000 \$35,001 - \$42,500 \$42,501 - \$50,000 \$50,001 - \$57,500 \$57,501 - \$65,000 More than \$65,000

	Civilian					Navy	
	Substantially Better	Much Better	Better	Comparable	Better	Much Better	Substantiall Better
a. Interesting and challenging work b. Work hours c. Minimal work stress d. Freedom from hassles e. Pay and allowances f. Health benefits/care g. Job security h. Family stability i. Desirable place to live	000	00000000000000	0000000000	00000000000	0000000000	000000000000	00000000000000
j. Desirable co-workersk. Responsibility	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
			Not at	To a Little Extent	To Some Extent	To a Considerable	To a Grea Extent
o what extent was your decision to leave the Navy b n the decision to leave by <u>fellow Navy officer friends</u> tho left or were leaving?	3		0	0	0	Extent	0
To what extent do you think <u>your</u> decision to leave action to leave the Navy officers leave the Navy?	to 	L	O	o at impact this	O .	s had on you	o r life.
							

15. Please indicate the relative opportunity of obtaining each of the following characteristics in the Navy versus obtaining them in your

D. SOCIAL SUPPORT - Regarding the Turnover Decision

These items refer to how supportive those around you were to your decision to resign from active duty.

	Doesn't Apply	Not at all	A Little	Somewhat	Very Much
. How much did each of these people <u>accept your decision</u> -to leave active duty?					
a. Your CO	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
How much did the following people think that leaving active duty was the best decision for you?					
a. Your CO	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
. How much did each of these people go out of their way to make the transition to civilian life easier for you?					
a. Your CO	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
How much did these people make an effort to encourage you to reverse your decision to leave active duty?					
a. Your CO	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000

How important was the support you received from each of the following peop!e, while you were making the	Doesn't Apply	Not at all Important	Somewhat Important	Consider- ably Important	Very Important	Of Utmost Importance
a. Your CO	000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000

	ILY AND	
	SII: V A RITT	MADEED
- C - ' C - A 11	ALL: Y ALIMIJ	L-MACER
THE		United States

and the second

Those rolls fold to the	mipast or your raining on y	our mary our cor.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree	N/A
	cause of deployments. madactive		0	0	0	0	()	0
	cause of <u>work-ups and tra</u> r less attractive		0	U .	0	0	0	0
	ue to the added responsibler spouse.		0	0	0	0	0	0
	ny career involvement in c spouse and/or children		ر).	0	0	0	0	0
Completely Opposed	ou think your spouse felt to Moderately Opposed ② ctive duty, how was your s	Neutral ③	M Si	oderately upportive ④		ompletely opportive		1/A ©
 ○ I was not mare ○ Full-time home ○ Secretary/cles ○ Teacher ○ Nurse ○ Sales ○ Engineer 	emaker			Other profes Business/fir Navy officer Navy enliste Other milita Other (pleas	nance ed ry, officer	low)		
	F.	WARFAF	RE SPI	ECIAL	TY)		
DADT A AL	MATORS		··					

The following items pertain only to ex-Navy aviators. Ex-surface warfare officers should complete Part B.

١.	Which of the following <u>best</u> describes the warfare specially
	(community) you were in for the majority of your career?

- O VAL O VF \bigcirc HM O VAM U VP O HS O VAQ O HSL O VQ O VAW O VS Other support (e.g., VRC) O VC O HC Other
- 2. While in the Navy, which statement most applied to you?
 - I considered myself an aviator, first and foremost
 - C I was primarily an aviator and secondarily a Navy officer.
 - I was an equal balance of both.
 - O I was primarily a Navy officer and secondarily an aviator.
 - O I considered myself a Navy officer, first and foremost.

	1			•	Very
	Very Negative		Neutral		Positive
. Amount of flying time		@	3	④	(S)
Amount of hydrig time		•	•	•	•
Quality of flying time		2	③	•	<u> </u>
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
ing your final year in the Navy, approximately how	5. What was you			mation abou	ıt
y hours a week did you fly?	civilian hiring	opportunitie	s?		
Duty involved no flying	O Fellow i		rs		
Less than 5 hours	O Mass m				
) 5-10 hours) 11-15 hours	CivilianCivilian		t firms		
) 16-20 hours		friends/fan			
More than 20 hours	O FAPA in		,		
1	Other (p	lease speci	fy)		
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE	E WITH TH	IIS QUE	STIONN	AIRE	
he following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concern		eer, please in	ndicate your i	evel of agre	ement
he following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concern	ing your Navy car	eer, please it	ndicate your i	evel of agre	
ART B. SURFACE WARFARE OF the following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concern with the following items.		eer, please in	dicate your i	evel of agre	Strongly Agree
he following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concern with the following items. The emphasis should have been placed on developing	ing your Navy car Strongly	1			Strongl
he following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. re emphasis should have been placed on developing technical competence of the division heads rather	ng your Navy car Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
he following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. re emphasis should have been placed on developing technical competence of the division heads rather	ng your Navy car Strongly Disagree	1			Strongl
he following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. re emphasis should have been placed on developing technical competence of the division heads rather in the department heads	ng your Navy car Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
the following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. The emphasis should have been placed on developing technical competence of the division heads rather in the department heads.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain O	Agree O	Strongly Agree
ne following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. The emphasis should have been placed on developing technical competence of the division heads rather in the department heads.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
he following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. The emphasis should have been placed on developing technical competence of the division heads rather in the department heads	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain O	Agree O	Strongly Agree
he following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. re emphasis should have been placed on developing technical competence of the division heads rather in the department heads	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain O	Agree O	Strongl Agree
the following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. The emphasis should have been placed on developing technical competence of the division heads rather in the department heads	Strongly Disagree	Disagree O	Uncertain O	Agree O	Strongli Agree
e following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. e emphasis should have been placed on developing echnical competence of the division heads rather the department heads	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain O	Agree O	Strongl Agree
ne following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. The emphasis should have been placed on developing technical competence of the division heads rather in the department heads. The non-technical factors that differentiated the differentiated the differentiated the differentiated the division officer, technical competence was more ortant to my job performance than general magerial skills.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree O	Uncertain O	Agree O	Strongl Agree
e following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. e emphasis should have been placed on developing echnical competence of the division heads rather the department heads	Strongly Disagree	Disagree O	Uncertain O O	Agree O	Strongl Agree
e following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. e emphasis should have been placed on developing technical competence of the division heads rather the department heads	Strongly Disagree	Disagree O	Uncertain O	Agree O	Strongly Agree
re emphasis should have been placed on developing technical competence of the division heads rather in the department heads	Strongly Disagree	Disagree O	Uncertain O O	Agree O	Strongli Agree
the following items pertain only to ex-surface warfare officers. Concernith the following items. The emphasis should have been placed on developing technical competence of the division heads rather the department heads	Strongly Disagree	Disagree O	Uncertain O O	Agree O	Strongly Agree

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE WITH THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

8

C-21

3. What is your evaluation of the following aspects of your previous Navy career?

RETIREMENT From NAVY LIFE





NAVY PERSONNEL
RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT CENTER

San Diego, California 95152-6800



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PRIVACY ACT

Under the authority of 5 USC 301, information regarding your experiences in the Navy, and your post-Navy experiences, is requested to provide input to a series of studies on officer career processes and retirement. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY YOU WILL NOT BECOME PART OF YOUR OFFICIAL RECORD, NOR WILL IT AFFECT YOU IN ANY WAY. It will be used by the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center for statistical purposes only (i.e., it will be combined with the responses of other officers to make recommendations to the Navy). You are not required to provide this information. There will be no adverse consequences should you elect not to provide the requested information or any part of it. Return of the questionnaire constitutes acknowledgment of these Privacy Act provisions.

		C11	ΛD	\sim	IND
₩.	-			1 31	# VI #

1.	Social Security Number	7.	Are there children or other dependents that you are partially or totally respon-
2.	Sex: MF		sible for financially (yes/no)?
3.	Grade at retirement: O	8.	How many times have you re located since you retired
4.	Marital status		from the Navy?
	MarriedSingle or widowedSeparated or divorced	9.	If applicable, place a check mark next to <u>your</u> income: Not applicable
5.	lf you are married, is your wife employed(yes/no)		Less that \$20,000 \$20,001 - \$27,500 \$27,501 - \$35,000 \$35,001 - \$42,500
6.	Do you have any children that live at home with you at least part of the time(yes/or)? How many? What are their ages?		\$42,501 - \$50,000 \$50,001 - \$57,500 \$57,501 - \$65,000 More than \$65,000

INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE NOT EMPLOYED (FULLTIME OR PARTTIME) SHOULD ANSWER QUESTIONS I AND 2 IN THE NEXT SECTION AND PROCEED TO SECTION C. INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE EMPLOYED SHOULD PROCEED TO SECTION B AND COMPLETE THE REST OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

B. JOB SITUATION AND HISTORY

		2	3	4	5	6
	Not At All	Somewhat	Moderately	Very Much	Extremely	Had No Subspecialt
	ease use the the blank p		ale to answer "o	ı" and "b".	Record your no	umerical respo
l.						
k.						
j.						
i.						
h.						
g.						
f.						
e.						
d.						
c.						
ь.						
a.					_	
ite	ms:	Items			E)at <u>es</u>
MB you	BA), formal ur retireme	degrees, retr	tatus, would y aining experier Navy. Include	nces, or jo	bs you have ho	ad/obtained si
		L	ooking for part	time work	,	
		R	etired,Loc	okina for fu	ilitime work,	

			extent													
			immedic												exte	ent
was	the	re son	ne conti	nuity ((or w	as it	like	e star	ting y	our ca	reer	over a	gain)	?		

Like Starting	A Little	Some	Moderate	A Lot of	
a New Career	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	
l	2	3	4	5	-

5. If you are currently employed, what is your job title and what are your primary responsibilities?

6. Rate the following items according to how you feel about your current work situation? Record an "8" if an item is not applicable to you.

Strongly Disagre			Neutral			Strongl Agree	У
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-

a.	The more I	think	about	it	the	more	ı	feel	l	made	a	bad	move	entering	m
	career.														

- b. I am very satisfied with my occupation.
- c. I talk up my organization to my friends as a great organization to work for.
- d. I am fortunate to be located where I am.
- e. I throughly enjoy my career.
- f. I throughly enjoy my field of work.
- g. I am proud to tell others that I am part of my organization.
- __h. I throughly enjoy my location.
- i. I take great pride in my career.
- ____j. I would feel happier with a different occupation.
- ___k. I am extremely glad that I chose to work for this organization.
- 1. I am satisfied with my present location.
- m. I feel very good about my career.
- n. I definitely feel that I am in the right field of work.
- o. I would be more satisfied in a different location.
- p. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.
- q. I definitely feel that I am in the wrong career.
- r. I am very sorry I chose my occupation.
- s. I take a positive attitude toward myself.
- t. For me this is the best of all possible organizations for which to work.

7.	What are your reactions to your current work situation, and what were your reactions
	to your last Navy assignment? Various aspects of work are present below such as job
	characteristics. Respond using the following scale:

Extrem	Neutral			Extremely	Not		
Favora				Unfavorable	Applicable		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Job	<u>Situation</u>		
Nav	<u>Current</u>		
<u> </u>	•	a.	<u>Job Characteristics</u> (variety, importance, pressure, interpersonal relationships, clarity of demands, feedback on performance, autonomy, etc.)
	-	b.	<u>Supervisor characteristics</u> (supportive, facilitates work, plans and coordinates activities, trustworthy, relies on perfo. mance and judgments of subordinates. etc.)
	***************************************	c.	Workgroup characteristics (workgroup is cooperative, effective takes pride in work; has open communication, trust, and friendly relations among members, etc.)
		d.	Organizational characteristics (openness of expression, personne kept informed, interdepartmental cooperation, consistent application of organizational policies, opportunities for growth and advancement, etc.)
			er to how supportive your immediate supervisor and others are in your in your last Navy assignment (inapplicable = 5).

. 1	Not at All		A Little	е	Moderately	Very Much
-	1		2		3	4
Supe	rvisor	Othe	ers			
Now	<u>In Navy</u>	Now	In Navy			
•				a.	Go/went out of their life easier for you.	way to make your work
				b.	ls/was easy to talk to issues/work.	them about career

9.	example, if the	present job with prestige of your a "I" next to "F	d. e. i your las	oroblems Are/were h How impor support/sup t Navy assi	tant is/was i oported you? ignment in th	t that these	e people
ı	Much More	Somewhat More		bout ne Same	Somev Less	vhat	Much Less
•	1	2		3	4		5
10.	c. Authority e. Important Indicate whethe	b. Level of over people, ce er your current j nt (circle the app	_d. Inco	ome level, ities are th	ne same or di	Very	Nothing
a.	The actual work	k you perform	ı	2	3	4	5
b.	Knowledge and on the job	skill you use	1	2	3	4	5
11.	Most of us have	in our minds an	"ideal"	career for	ourselves.		
•	To what e	ch I match	present ideal				

12. Please indicate the relative opportunity of obtaining each of the following characteristics in the Navy versus obtaining them in a civilian career.

		Navy			***************************************	Civilia	<u> </u>
Substanti Better	ially	Much Better	Better	Compare	ible Better	Much Better	Substantially Better
ı		2	3	4	5	6	7
f. g. h. j.	challe Abili Work Minir Freed Own Pay of Healt Job s	esting and enging work ty to plan we hours nal work straight from ha initiative and allowance benefits/decurity ly stability = 8)	ess ssle es	I. De m. Re n. Re o. Ch ow p. Qu q. Re r. Va s. Ed t. Pro v. Soo	sirable place to sirable co-work cognition sponsibility ance for spous in interests (Na ality of superi tirement progriety of assign ucational oppo- cial relationshadership opportationshadership	ckers se to develop A = 8) sors ram ments ortunities ortunities ips	P

13. PLEASE GO BACK TO QUESTION 12 AND CIRCLE THOSE 5 CHARACTERISTICS THAT ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU AND CROSS OUT THOSE 5 CHARACTERISTICS THAT ARE LEAST IMPORTANT TO YOU.

C. RETIREMENT FROM THE NAVY

I. Why did you retire from the Navy when you did?

2. If your retirement was voluntary, what would it have taken to keep you in the Navy?

3.	Upon ret	iring f	rom th	ie Navy, w	hat was	your a	ttitude towar	rd civilian life?
	b. Som c. India d. Som	ewhat feren	reluct eager	go througant	gh the ch	nange		
	If your ninistrativ rement w	e star	dpoint	, did you				now quickly, from an ed? (Put "8" if vour
	Extreme Quickly			Neither Qu Nor Slowly			Extremely Slowly	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5.	In retrosp the Navy		now ad	equately d	lo you fe	el that	you prepare	d for your life after
	Extremel Well	ly		So-So			Extremely Poorly	
	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	
6.	Please us	se the	follow	ing scale 1	o answe	r the n	ext two item	s.
	Extremel Favorab			Mixed Feelings			Extremely Unfavorable	;
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
a.				de toward toward th			you retired?)
	OPPORT	UNIT	1 TO I	PURSUE,	A CIVIL	IAN J	OB SINCE RE	OT HAD THE ETIRING FROM IVIDUALS WHO

HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN CIVILIAN JOB-HUNTING SHOULD COMPLETE THE REST OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH SECTION D.

D. JOB HUNTING AND CAREER TRANSITION

1.	Listed below are a number of factors that can affect the career change process. Do
	you agree that these factors were (are) present as you decided (decide) which civilian
	career or job type to pursue? Use the following scale to respond.

	Strongly Agree			Neutral			Strongly Disagree			
	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7			
å.	Free of worry about meeting financial obligations. Spouse and/or family supportive of career change plans $(N/A = 8)$.									
c. d. e. f. g.h. i. j.k. i. m.n. o.	Friends supportive of career change plans. Access to others making career changes. Confidence in my ability to make a successful career change. Confidence in my ability to make the "right" decisions. A willingness to take the risks necessary to change careers. Control of my life. A job market that accepts individuals who are middle age. Confidence in my ability to handle the stresses associated with a career change. Skills necessary for meeting civilian job requirements. Sufficient formal education for a career change. Physical health. No major personal problems. No major family problems.									
	what extenter: eer?	t have	you us	ed the fol	lowing	resourc	es to plan or develop you	ur civilian		
• •	Great Extent			Moderate Extent			ittle or No extent			
	l	2	3	4	5	6	7			
d. c. d. e.	that field	public s/conv	cations ersatio essiona	on civilia ons with p	eople i	in a pai	rticular field to learn ners, friends, and/or fami			

f. g. h. i.	Resume	ional me		3			•			
per	iod have	you use	d then	n? (For		"! start			over what re I retired	
				E.	ADJUST	MENT				
I. Ho	w difficu	lt has it	been t	o adjust	to civilio	n life si	nce you r	etired fr	om the Navy	·?
Very Difficul	t	Mode Diffi	erately cult		Neutra	!		rately able	Very Enjoy	able
ı		2			3				5	
		after re after re after re	etiring. etiring. etiring. you in	the follo	owing area				the Navy at")?	
• •	Extremely Satisfied			Neutra	l		remely satisfied			
	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7			
		ARE	<u> </u>				ŀ	Navy Sat	Civilian <u>Sat</u>	
a. b. c. d. e. f. g.	My phys My rela My rela Persona My own My feel	sical hed tionship tionship Il relatio worth d ing abou portunity	alth with r with r onships as a pe ut how r to mo	my spous my child and frie rson I conduc	nd meaning (N/A = or childrends) cted my light of the order of the or	8) en (N/A fe in the	= 8) e past			

	Extremely Satisfied		Neutral			remely satisfied			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		-
		AR	<u>EA</u>					Navy <u>Sat</u>	Civilian <u>Sat</u>
i. j. k. l. m.	The time left to achieve my personal goals The fairness with which people treated me in the past My competence at work (N/A = 8) The validity of my personal values My physical vigor or stamina The extent to which my job matched/matches my (N/A = 8):						·		
	(i) (ii) (III) (iv)	Interes Values Person Abiliti	ality						
o. p. q. r. s.	Effecti Ability Ability	to mee	of my l t my fi t my m	my life eisure tin inancial o nedical an	bligation				

3. Here are some words which we would like you to use to describe how you feel about your present life. For example, if you think your present life is extremely boring, put an X in the space right next to the word "boring". If you think it is extremely interesting, put an X in the space right next to the word "interesting". If you think it is somewhere in between, put an X where you think it belongs. PUT AN X IN ONE SPACE ON EVERY LINE.

• •	Extremely	Quite	Somewhat	Both/ Neither	Somewhat	Quite	Extremely	
	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	
BORING ENJOYABLE				4 0.01 ± 111.100	-			INTERESTING MISERABLE
EASY USELESS								HARD WORTHWHILE

	- Extremely	9 19 0 2	somewhat	F Neither	Somewhat 5	e Guite	Settemely.	
FRIENDLY	<u> </u>							LUNELY
FULL DISCOURAGING	3			~				EMPTY HOPEFUL
TIED-DOWN DISAPPOINTING	<u> </u>		******		*******			FREE REWARDING

4. How satisfied are you with your life at the present time?

Extremely Satisfied			Neutral			remely satisfied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

F. RETIREMENT SYSTEM

1. Please comment on the Navy's retirement system (it's strongpoints, weakpoints, ways it could be changed, recent improvements, erosion of benefits, etc.).

2. Would you like to receive a summary of the results of this survey?

APPENDIX D SAMPLING STRATEGIES

SAMPLING STRATEGIES

FY82 Questionnaires (Time1)

Surface warfare officers (SWOs), pilots, naval flight officers (NFOs), and general URL (GenURL) officers were each separately stratified by commissioning year (1961 through 1980). Each commissioning year was treated as a population; thus, there were 80 populations in all, and 80 decisions to make about sampling. $^{\rm 1}$

Decisions had to be made concerning the number of individuals to sample per commissioning year (i.e., the number of individuals who should be sent questionnaires). Using a procedure presented in Cochran (1963, pp. 75-76), calculations were conducted based on the following required bits of information: (1) commissioning-year population, (2) an anticipated response rate of 50 percent, and (3) an acceptable margin of error of plus or minus 5 or 10 percent, and (4) the type of survey response under consideration (binary or polycotomous). Various assumptions underlay the calculations: (1) alpha = .05; therefore, a t-statistic of 1.96 was needed; (2) an acceptable margin or error (i.e., "d" in the calculation was plus or minus .05, although calculations were also made for .10; and (3) the proportion of units in the "larger" class of responses (P) was .5, which is very conservative.

Given this background information, a separate calculation was made for each commissioning year to determine the number of completed questionnaires required to be able to generalize survey responses (mean or percentage) to the population at an acceptable level of confidence. That is, given that the population of a particular year group was X, how many questionnaires would need to be available for analysis to be able to generalize to the year's population? Once this figure was obtained, it was doubled because of the anticipated return rate of 50 percent. If this doubled figure was more than the population, then the entire population of a commissioning year was sent a questionnaire.

Generation of the mailing sample should occur as close as possible to the actual mailing date. For aviation warfare officers (AWOs) and GenURLs, samples were created in November 1981 using the Officer Master File (OMF) to obtain an individual's year group. Mailings for the AWOs and GenURLs were completed in February and May 1982, respectively. The SWO sample was generated in September 1981, and mailings were completed by the end of October. A total of 20,242

Year group (as opposed to commissioning year) is an assigned, rather than an actual, year of commissioning based on the individual's rate of promotion. That is, an individual may have been commissioned, for example, in 1981. The typical individual would then be considered for promotion after the legally prescribed number of years of service at a particular grade level. The exceptional individual, however, might have their year group changed as a result of selection board action, so that it would reflect an earlier entry. Thus, they would be eligible for promotion earlier than other individuals who shared their original year of commissioning.

questionnaires were mailed. For all of the communities, some officers would have moved by the time the questionnaires had been mailed, or, in some cases, may have even left the Navy. Statistics were unavailable on the number of officers who never received their questionnaire.

Having mailed the questionnaires, the next task was to determine (again using Cochran's 1963 equations) if the return samples were representative. Here, the referent populations were not those existing when the mailing samples were generated; instead, the referent populations were those that existed when the questionnaires were completed. In other words, the initial Cochran calculations were done in an attempt to maximize the probability that the return samples would be representative. A response rate of 45 percent was obtained for the 23-page T1 Career Questionnaires (N = 9,109).

FY86/87 Questionnaires (Time2)

Table D-1 presents a breakout of the T2 cross-sectional samples for the Career Questionnaires. For the SWOs and AWOs, the numbers entered for "Commissioning years 81-85" reflect a 50 percent sampling of the population. This size was considered more than adequate, based on anticipated returns, to meet representativeness requirements. For GenURLs, everyone who had been commissioned between these years was included.

Table D-2 presents mailout sample information for the Designator Change, Warfare Officer Resignation, General URL Officer Resignation, and Retirement Questionnaires. The information includes the number of individuals who had completed a Timel (T1) Career Questionnaire, the number for whom current addresses could be obtained and thus were mailed a questionnaire, the number of T1 questionnaire participants for whom addresses could not be found (presented in parentheses), and the number of individuals who were mailed questionnaires even though they had not participated at T1, but who had experienced a status change (resignation, etc.).

Table D-1

Breakout of Time2 Mailout Samples for Career Questionnaires

Timel Participation Status	SWOs	AWOs	GenURLs	
Completed T1 Questionnaire				
Commissioning years 61-80 Other commissioning years	1,648 129	3,606 235	613 242	
Did not complete T1 Questionnaire				
Commissioning years 81-85 Other commissioning years	3,927 0	3,926 0	1,340 334	
TOTAL: 16,000	5,704	7,767	2,529	

 $\underline{\text{Note}}$. SWOs = surface warfare officers, AWOs = aviation warfare officers, GenURLs = general unrestricted line officers.

Table D-2

Breakout of Time2 Mailout Samples for the Status-change Questionnaires

	Resignat	ion				
	Warfare	GenURL	Designator Change	Retirement		
Mailed a T2 Change Questionnaire						
Completed a T1 questionnaire	506 (606)	64 (185)	418 (0)	878 (137)		
Supplemental sample	2,129	514	249	67		
Total mailed:	2,635	578	667	945		

Notes. GenURL = general unrestricted line officer. The number of individuals for whom no addresses could be found is included in parentheses for "Completed a Tl questionnaire."

APPENDIX E

SAMPLING CHARACTERISTICS AND REPRESENTATIVENESS (ANALYSES)

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS AND REPRESENTATIVENESS (ANALYSES)

A myriad of analyses were possible given the large number of samples in the project. The ones selected for this report were described in the text. Descriptions of two of the analyses are presented here in more complete technical detail. Their paragraph enumeration within the text is reproduced here:

- (2) The representativeness of the repeater samples. Consider two sets of individuals: (a) those who completed an AWO Career Questionnaire at both Timel (T1) and Time2 (T2) (responders), and (b) those who completed a T1 AWO Career Questionnaire, but did not complete a T2 AWO Career Questionnaire, even though they were still in that community (nonresponders). Analyses determined whether the T1 characteristics of the responders, such as grade, were the same as those of the nonresponders (i.e., whether the responders were representative of the entire T1 AWO sample). Cramer V's and phi coefficients were the statistics computed to address this representativeness issue. Analyses were done for each of the T2 questionnaire samples (attritors, retirees, designator-change transfers, etc.). It should be noted that "representativeness," as used here, addresses the similarity of a sample (T2 respondents) with another, larger sample (all T1 participants), instead of a sample with a population.
- (3) The extent to which the T1 and T2 Career Questionnaire cross-sectional samples represented their respective populations. Analyses were done for each URL community within each time frame (T1 and T2), six sets of analyses in all. Relevant populations were determined as follows. First, the month was identified during which the median number of officers completed a given questionnaire (median month). For example, March 1982 represented that month for the T1 AWO Questionnaire and thus, all the AWOs in the Navy during that month became the population. The median months for other cross-sectional samples were as follows: T1 SWO, November 1981; T1 GenURL, June 1982; T2 AWOs, SWOs, and GenURLs, all median months were July 1986.

APPENDIX F

DEMOGRAPHICS OF CAREER QUESTIONNAIRE REPEATER SAMPLES

DEMOGRAPHICS OF CAREER QUESTIONNAIRE REPEATER SAMPLES

Statistics are compared in this section from the two time periods for each of the URL communities, starting with aviators. There were 2,495 individuals who completed the Time1 (T1) questionnaire who were still aviators at Time2 (T2) and completed the T2 questionnaire. Over 80 percent of the individuals were married at T1 and T2. The aviators were pretty evenly distributed across all of the commissioning years, although there tended to be fewer for the earlier years (1961 through 1966).

The two greatest sources of commissioning were the Naval Academy and the Aviation Officer Candidate Program for pilots, approximately 20 percent of the repeater's sample coming from each source. The next largest sources were Naval Flight Officer Candidate School (approximately 18%) and the NROTC Regular Program (16%).

At T1, 12 percent were ensigns and lieutenant-junior grade officers (LTJGs), while at T2, 4 years later, there was none of these grades in the sample. At T1, 19 percent were commanders (CDRs)(no captains were sampled at this time, because the captain promotion board had not yet met), while 41 percent were CDRs and captains at T2. There was approximately a 60:40 split, pilots to NFOs, at both T1 and T2.

Regarding types of squadrons, statistical breakdowns for the T1 and T2 samples are similar. The percentage associated with each type of squadron is placed in parentheses as follows, first for T1 and then T2: Combat squadrons (VAL, VAM, VF) (29.3% vs. 30.8%), combat support squadrons (VAW, VAQ, VS)(18.4% for both samples), passive air electronic reconnaissance squadrons (VC, VQ)(4.3% vs. 4.6%), patrol squadrons (VP)(23.4% vs. 24.0%), and helo squadrons (19.1% vs. 19.7%).

At T1, 53.3 percent of the sample was at sea, while at T2, only 43.1 percent of the questionnaire sample was at sea, the difference due to the fact that: (1) the T2 sample is more senior and would be expected to have transitioned to managerial positions to some extent, and (2) the Navy's policy had reduced the length of deployment.

Around 50 percent of the repeater's sample had obtained their undergraduate degrees in the social sciences, while approximately one-third had obtained their degrees in the physical sciences, engineering, or architecture. At T1, less than 30 percent of the sample had a subspecialty, while at T2 this figure increased to 45 percent. Over 60 percent of the subspecialties at both T1 and T2 were in management, naval warfare, or command and control areas. The more senior status of the T2 sample accounts for the fact that 34.2 percent of this sample had obtained masters degrees, while only 19.2 percent of the T1 sample had. Only 6.9 percent of the sample at T1 had proven subspecialties, while 23.1 percent of the T2 sample had obtained proven subspecialties.

A total of 1,123 SWOs completed the T1 questionnaire, were still SWOs in 1986, and completed the T2 questionnaire. Over 80 percent of the SWOs were

married at T1 and T2. Individuals were fairly evenly distributed across all 20 commissioning years, although there was a tendency for there to be proportionally less officers during 1961 through 1963, 1979, and 1980. Thirty percent of the repeaters graduated from the Naval Academy, while 24 percent and 20.6 percent were commissioned through Officer Candidate School and the NROTC Regular Program, respectively.

At T1, 8.7 percent of the sample was ensigns or LTJGs, while no individuals were at these ranks at T2. Twenty-nine percent of the sample was CDRs at T1 (no CAPTs were sampled, because the promotion board had not yet met), while 52.5 percent of the sample at T2 was CDRs or CAPTs. At T1, 58.3 percent of the sample was at sea, while at T2 47.1 percent was at sea; again, due to the fact that the senior officers are likely to have transitioned to a desk job, and policy had reduced the length of deployment.

Over 50 percent of the repeaters had obtained their undergraduate degrees in the social sciences, while 37.4 percent had obtained their degrees in the physical sciences, engineering, or architecture. At T1, approximately 50 percent did not have a subspecialty, but at T2, this figure dwindled to 20 percent. Close to 50 percent at both T1 and T2 had obtained their subspecialties in management or in areas that might be termed naval warfare or command and control. At T1, 32.1 percent of the sample had obtained a masters, while at T2, this figure increased to 48.7 percent. At T1, 14.2 percent had obtained a proven subspecialty; 4 years later, this figure increased to 36.9 percent.

A total of 413 GenURL officers completed a questionnaire at T1, were in the same community at T2, and completed a T2 questionnaire. In contrast to the two other communities, less than 50 percent were married at both T1 and T2. Approximately 50 percent of the GenURLs were commissioned between 1978 and 1980. Around 25 percent were commissioned in 1973, 1974, or 1977. The remaining 25 percent were commissioned, in rather even proportions, throughout the other 15 years. Seventy-two percent of the repeaters were commissioned through Officer Candidate School, the next highest percent being 15 (WAVE).

At T1, 39 percent of the sample was ensigns or LTJGs, while at T2, no individuals held this rank. The percentage of LTs increased from around 34 percent to 53 percent; for LCDRs, from 22.3 percent to 34.4 percent. Because of the disproportionate number of junior officers in the community relative to senior officers, the number of CDRs at T1 was 4.8 percent (again, no CAPTs were included in the study), while the combined number of CDRs and CAPTs at T2 was 13.1 percent.

Two-thirds of the GenURL officers had obtained their undergraduate degrees in the social sciences. Around 60 percent of the officers had not obtained a subspecialty at T1, but this figure dwindled to 31 percent by T2. At both T1 and T2, around 50 percent of the subspecialties had been obtained in management, with almost all of the remaining subspecialties distributed among communication, computer science, intelligence, and environmental science. Around 22 percent had obtained a masters at T1 and 41 percent by T2. Only 5.5 percent were proven subspecialists at T2, while 22.8 percent had obtained this status by T2.

APPENDIX G

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF CROSS-SECTIONAL CAREER QUESTIONNAIRE SAMPLES: ANALYTICAL ISSUES AND RESULTS

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF CROSS-SECTIONAL CAREER QUESTIONNAIRE SAMPLES: ANALYTICAL ISSUES AND RESULTS

Were the samples representative of their respective populations? Two types of representativeness were pertinent. The first concerned any given level of a variable, such as grade. Had enough ensigns (ENSs), for example, been sampled from the population of ENSs to generalize sample results to the population? A sampling statistic (described below) was used in this instance. The second type of representativeness concerned the total sample, composed of all grades, and whether or not each grade was represented in the same or similar proportion to the population.

Concerning the second type of representativeness, suppose the sample was equally distributed across 5 grade levels (20% each), but that the population's distribution across grade levels was ENSs--10 percent, LTJGs--25 percent, LTs--30 percent, LCDRs--30 percent, and CDRs--5 percent. Is the sample representative of the population with respect to grade? Statistical evaluation of this issue was accomplished by computing strength-of-association correlations between sample and population percentages. Cramer V's or phi coefficients were computed as appropriate. A significant correlation (p < .05) indicated that the two distributions were different (i.e., that the sample was not representative of the population). In the present report, a correlation had to be practically significant also (i.e., .20 or above) in order to infer nonrepresentativeness.

Given this introduction, let's take a look at Table G-1. A Cramer V of .024 is presented for the first variable, squadron membership. Thus, it can be concluded that the sample is representative of the population on this variable. Regarding the other type of representativeness (level by level within a variable), a sampling statistic (Cochran, 1963; pp. 77-78) was computed. It determined if subsample sizes were large enough to conclude, with a 95 percent degree of confidence, that the subpopulation percentage was within plus or minus 5 percentage points of the subsample percentage. When a variable level was a small fraction of the total population, small n's produced an acceptable level of confidence. A confidence level of at least 95 percent was found in all instances, except for variable levels indexed with an asterik (*) in the tables.

In the tables, the proportions presented for the levels of a variable may not add to 100 (or even come close in certain cases). The reason is that percentages were not presented for various categories of individuals, including those who: (1) had missing data, (2) had a zero on a variable (e.g., they had no subspecialty), or (3) constituted a subgroup with a negligible number of individuals. Statistically, this approach had the following implications for examining the two types of representativeness. Aggregate statistics (Cramer V and phi) for a variable were computed only for the levels presented in the tables. Sampling statistics were computed for each level separately and thus were unaffected by the presence or absence of other levels.

In almost all instances, the overall samples were found to be representative of their populations, as indicated by the Cramer V and phi coefficients. In addition, only a small number of variable levels (occuring primarily for T1 GenURL officers) were found to be unrepresentative.

Table G-1

Aviation Warfare Officers (FY82): Sample (Samp) and Population (Pop) Statistics

	0	0) /0	N	N	o, 10	
Variable	Samp	Pop	Samp	Pop	Samp/Pop	
quadron (Crame)	r's V = .024)					
VAL	9.10	7.74	457	948	48.21	
VAM	7.71	6.98	387	854	45.32	
VAW	5.34	4.94	268	605	44.30	
VAQ	4.72	3.86	237	473	50.11	
VC	.64	. 65	32	80	40.00	
VF	11.55	10.91	580	1336	43.41	
VP	25.28	25.26	1269	3092	41.04	
VQ	3.47	3.59	174	440	39.55	
VS	6.83	6.54	343	801	42.82	
HC	4.52	4.27		523	43.40	
НМ	2.61	2.38		291	45.02	
HS	10.46	8.93		1093	48.03	
Role (Phi = .03	6)					
Pilot	61.69	65.46	3097	8014	38.64	
NFO	38.31	34.54	1923	4229	45.47	
Rank (Cramer's	V = .174)					
ENS	4.26	4.40	214	539	39.70	
LTJG	8.88	19.26	446	2358	18.91	
	20.02	27 / 0	4010	1500	22 70	
LT	30.82	37.49	1547	4590	33.70	
LT LCDR CDR	36.00 20.04	25.45 13.40	1807	3116 1640	57.99 61.34	
LCDR	36.00 20.04	25.45 13.40	1807 1006	3116	57.99	
LCDR CDR	36.00 20.04	25.45 13.40	1807 1006 2)	3116	57.99	
LCDR CDR Commissioning Y	36.00 20.04 ear (Cramer's	25.45 13.40 V = .16	1807 1006 2) 50	3116 1640	57.99 61.34	
LCDR CDR Commissioning Y	36.00 20.04 ear (Cramer's 1.00	25.45 13.40 V = .16 1.24	1807 1006 2) 50 101	3116 1640 152	57.99 61.34 32.89	
LCDR CDR Commissioning Y 1961 1962 1963	36.00 20.04 ear (Cramer's 1.00 2.01	25.45 13.40 V = .16 1.24 1.83 2.12	1807 1006 2) 50 101 145	3116 1640 152 224	57.99 61.34 32.89 45.09	
LCDR CDR Commissioning Y 1961 1962 1963 1964	36.00 20.04 ear (Cramer's 1.00 2.01 2.89 3.94	25.45 13.40 V = .16 1.24 1.83 2.12 2.94	1807 1006 2) 50 101 145 198	3116 1640 152 224 259 360	57.99 61.34 32.89 45.09 55.98 55.00	
LCDR CDR Commissioning Y 1961 1962 1963	36.00 20.04 ear (Cramer's 1.00 2.01 2.89	25.45 13.40 V = .16 1.24 1.83 2.12	1807 1006 2) 50 101 145 198 235	3116 1640 152 224 259	57.99 61.34 32.89 45.09 55.98	

Table G-1 (Continued)

	0/ /0	%	N	N	0/0	
Variable	Samp	Pop	Samp	Рор	Samp/Pop	
1968	5.38	4.03	270	494	54.66	
1969	6.61	4.91	332	601	55.24	
1970	5.74	3.95	288	484	59.50	
1971	5.04	3.72	253	455	55.60	
1972	4.96	3.87	249	474	52.53	
1973	6.22	5.19	312	635	49.13	
1974	7.07	6.56	355	803	44.21	
1975	6.14	5.41	308	662	46.53	
1976	5.10	5.22	256	639	40.06	
1977	6.63	8.50	333	1041	31.99	
1978	5.72	9.52	287	1165	24.64	
1979	6.08	9.97	305	1221	24.98	
1980	4.88	10.77	245	1318	18.59	
Marital Status (Phi	= .078)					
Married	80.34	73.36	4033	8981	44.91	
Unmarried	17.23	24.24	865	2968	29.14	
Subspecialties (Cram	mer's V =	.024)				
Intelligence	1.87	1.33	94	163	57.67	
National Security	1.33	.89	67	109	61.47	
Management	7.93	5.89	398	721	55.20	
Logic, Ops. & Envir	10.20	7.19	512	880	58.18	
Nav Sys Engr	.46	.38	23	47	48.94	
Weapons Engineering	.26	.24	13	29	44.83	
Aeronautical Sys En		3.44	239	421	56.77	
Communications	.74	.60	37	73	50.68	
Computer Technology	1.85	1.48	93	181	51.38	
Subspecialty Codes (Cramer's	v = .01	6)			
F-coded	1.41	.96	71	117	60.68	
G-coded	4.74	3.42	238	419	56.80	
P-coded	11.85	8.95		1096	54.29	
Q-coded	2.83	1.98		243	58.44	
Q COded						
R-coded	2.89	2.01	145	246	58.94	
•	2.89 8.51	2.01 6.09		745	58.94 57.32	

Table G-1 (Continued)

Variable	% Samp	% Pop	N Samp	N Pop	% Samp/Pop	
Valiable		TOP		тор	Samp/rop	
Educational Level (C	ramer's V	v = .043)			
Bachelor's Degree	77.33	81.44	3882	9971	38.93	
More than B.A.	1.20	.93	60	114	52.63	
Masters Degree	19.32	14.29	970	1749	55.46	
Undergraduate Major	(Cramer's	v = .0	30)			
Agricult/Forestry	2.19	2.10	110	257	42.80	
Biological Sciences	5.42	5.32	272	651	41.78	
Medical Sciences	. 14	.25	7	31	22.58	
Physical Sciences	21.00	20.31	1054	2487	42.38	
Eng'ring & Architec	t.17.97	20.03	902	2452	36.79	
Social Sciences	47.73	45.24	2396	5539	43.26	
Arts and Classics	3.75	3.60	188	441	42.63	
Commissioning Source	e (Cramer'	s V = .	040)			
Naval Academy	21.43	22.44	1076	2747	39.17	
Aviation Officer Ca	nd20.36	21.68	1022	2654	38.51	
NROTC Regular	17.41	17.59	874	2153	40.59	
NROTC Contract	2.17	2.30	109	282	38.65	
Officer Cand. School	1 2.71	2.36	136	289	47.06	
Reserve Officer Can	ıd92	.63	46	77	59.74	
Aviation Cadet	2.87	2.28	144	279	51.61	
NESEP (Science Engr	:) 4.30	3.76	216	460	46.96	
NFO Candidate	17.65	16.29	886	1994	44.43	
App't'd from OCAN	1.14	.89	57	109	52.29	
Aviation ROC	6.57	7.69	330	942	35.03	

Notes. Percentages do not necessarily sum to 100 for reasons stated in the appendix text. Sample sizes for all levels of all variables are large enough to believe, at the 95 percent level of confidence, that "% Samp" figures are representative of the population.

Rank: ENS = ensign, LTJG = lieutenant-junior grade, LT = lieutenant, LCDR = lieutenant-commander, CDR = commander.

Table G-1 (Continued)

Notes.

Squadron: VAL = light attack, VAM = medium attack, VAW = electronic warfare. VAQ = electronic countermeasures, VC = composite, VF = fighter, VP = patrol, VQ = electronic countermeasures/electronic intelligence, VS = antisubmarine warfare, HC = helicopter cargo, HM = helicopter mine countermeasures, HS = helicopter antisubmarine warfare.

Subspecialty codes: F = master's degree not fully meeting Navy criteria, or graudate education at less than master's level--proven subspecialist; G = master's degree not fully meeting Navy criteria or graduate education at less than a master's degree; P = master's level of education; Q = master's level of education--proven subspecialist; R = significant experience--proven subspecialist; S = significant experience.

Table G-2
Surface Warfare Officers (FY82): Sample (Samp) and Population (Pop) Statistics

	%	%	N	N	0· /0	
Variable	Samp	Pop	Samp	Pop	Samp/Pop	
Rank (Cramer's V	= .214)					
ENS	4.89	6.31	129	547	23.58	
LTJG	10.85	26.90	286	2332	12.26	
LT	27.09	32.45	714	2813	25.38	
LCDR	32.44	19.37	855	1679	50.92	
CDR	24.73	14.97	652	1298	50.23	
Commissioning Yea	r (Cramer's	V = .214)			
1961	2.62	2.18	69	189	36.51	
1962	4.93	3.60	130	312	41.67	
1963	4.32	2.60	114	225	50.67	
1964	5.24	3.22	138	279	49.46	
1965	4.29	2.51	113	218	51.83	
1966	4.59	2.69	121	233	51.93	
1967	4.36	2.31	115	200	57.50	
1968	5.54	3.09	146	268	54.48	
1969	4.14	2.69	109	233	46.78	
1970	4.63	2.63	122	228	53.51	
1971	5.12	3.45	135	299	45.15	
1972	5.61	3.62	148	314	47.13	
1973	3.60	2.84	95	246	38.62	
1974	3.49	3.74	92	324	28.40	
1975	4.97	4.89	131	424	30.90	
1976	5.58	4.94	147	428	34.35	
1977	6.30	8.93	166	774	21.45	
1978	8.88	12.14	234	1052	22.24	
1979	7.89	13.72	208	1189	17.49	
1980	3.91	14.23	103	1234	8.35*	
Marital Status (P	hi = .095)					
Married	76.71	66.40	2022	5756	35.13	
Unmarried	21.05	30.94	555	2682	20.69	

Table G-2 (Continued)

Variable	% Samp	% Pop	N Samp	N Pop	% Samp/Pop	
						
Subspecialties (Cramer	$V^{\dagger}s = .$	036)				
Intelligence	2.47	1.80	65	156	41.67	
National Security	4.10	2.48	108	215	50.23	
Management	10.74	7.58	283	657	43.07	
Logic, Ops. & Environ	8.04	5.79	212	502	42.23	
Nav Sys Engr	4.82	3.28	127	284	44.72	
Weapons Engineering	3.76	2.32	99	201	49.25	
Communications	3.79	2.43	100	211	47.39	
Computer Technology	3.53	2.01	93	174	53.45	
Subspecialty Codes (C	ramer's	V = .035)			
F-coded	1.29	.78	34	68	50.00	
G-coded	3.45	2.81	91	244	37.30	
P-coded	16.62	10.32	438	895	48.94	
Q-coded	8.08	5.51	213	478	44.56	
R-coded	3.60	2.43	95	211	45.02	
S-coded	9.79	6.46	258	560	46.07	
Educational Level (Cra	mer's V	= .100)				
Bachelor's Degree	67.49	75.79	1779	6570	27.08	
More than B.A.	1.93	1.71	51	148	34.46	
Masters	27.58	18.10	727	1569	46.34	
Undergraduate Major (C	ramer's	V = .075)			
Agricult/Forestry	1.48	1.43	39	124	31.45	
Biological Sciences	3.34	4.73	88	410	21.46	
Medical Sciences	.08	.16	2	14	14.29*	
Physical Sciences	22.53	20.84		1807	32.87	
Eng'ring & Architect.		18.27	501	1584	31.63	
Social Sciences	46.13	44.84	1216	3887	31.28	
Arts and Classics	5.61	6.06	148	525	28.19	

Table G-2 (Continued)

	%	%	N	N	o, /o	
Variable	Samp	Pop	Samp	Pop	Samp/Pop	
Commissioning Source (Cramer's	V = .06	4)			
Naval Academy	28.34	26.29	747	2279	32.78	
Aviation Officer Cand	.80	.96	21	83	25.30	
NROTC Regular	20.79	21.09	548	1828	29.98	
NROTC Contract	5.16	4.66	136	404	33.66	
Officer Cand. School	27.69	31.85	730	2761	26.44	
Reserve Officer Cand.	4.82	3.37	127	292	43.49	
NESEP (Science Engr)	7.74	6.66	204	577	35.36	
NFO Candidate	.83	1.91	22	166	13.25*	

Notes. For reasons stated in the appendix text, percentages often do not sum to 100.

"Sample sizes for most variable levels are large enough to believe, at the 95 percent level of confidence, that "% Samp" figures are representative of the population. Levels that do not meet this level of confidence are indexed with an asterik (*).

Rank: ENS = ensign, LTJG = lieutenant-junior grade, LT = lieutenant, LCDR = lieutenant-commander, CDR = commander.

Subspecialty codes: F = master's degree not fully meeting Navy criteria, or graudate education at less than master's level--proven subspecialist; G = master's degree not fully meeting Navy criteria or graduate education at less than a master's degree; P = master's level of education; Q = master's level of education--proven subspecialist; R = significant experience--proven subspecialist; S = significant experience.

Table G-3

General URL Officers (FY82): Sample (Samp) and Population (Pop) Statistics

Variable	% Samp	% Pop	N Samp	N Pop	% Samp/Pop	
Rank (Cramer's V =	= .089)					
ENS	14.07	12.06	122	259	47.10	
LTJG	31.83	39.64	276	851	32.43	
LT	34.14	33.77	296	725	40.83	
LCDR	14.42	10.85	125	233	53.65	
CDR	5.54	3.68	48	79	60.76	
Commissioning Year	(Cramer's V	= .068)				
1961	. 12	.33	1	7	14.29*	
1962	1.27	.65	11	14	78.57	
1963	.69	.75	6	16	37.50*	
1964	.46	.84	4	18	22.22*	
1965	1.15	1.26	10	27	37.04*	
1966	.81	.75	7	16	43.75*	
1967	1.15	.88	10	19	52.63	
1968	.92	1.44	8	31	25.81*	
1969	1.73	1.49	15	32	46.88	
1970	1.85	1.86	16	40	40.00*	
1971	2.65	1.68	23	36	63.89	
1972	3.11	2.84	27	61	44.26	
1973	5.42	5.36	47	115	40.87	
1974	6.34	5.64	55	121	45.45	
1975	4.84	3.82	42	82	51.22	
1976	1.96	2.00	17	43	39.53*	
1977	9.57	9.59	83	206	40.29	
1978	15.11	15.51	131	333	39.34	
1979	18.92	19.24	164	413	39.71	
1980	21.91	24.08	190	517	36.75	
Marital Status (Pl	ni = .023)					
Married	44.75	40.20	388	863	44.96	
Unmarried	53.29	53.00	462	1138	40.60	

Table G-3 (Continued)

Variable	% Samp	% Pop	N Samp	N Pop	% Samp/Pop	
Subspecialties (Cramer	's V = .	069)				
Intelligence	3.92	3.12	34	67	50.75	
National Security	.92	.88	8	19	42.11*	
Management	13.03	11.09	113	238	47.48	
Logic, Ops. & Environ	3.81	3.12	33	67	49.25	
Nav Sys Engr	.58	.84	5	18	27.78*	
Weapons Engineering	.12	.42	1	9	11.11*	
Communications	3.58	2.75	31	59	52.54	
Computer Technology	3.69	3.26	32	70	45.71	
Subspecialty Codes (Cr	amer's V	= .035)				
G-coded	5.31	4.80	46	103	44.66	
P-coded	7.73	6.10	67	131	51.15	
Q-coded	1.96	1.63	17	35	48.57	
R-coded	2.42	1.68	21	36	58.33	
S-coded	14.07	12.44	122	267	45.69	
Educational Level (Cra	mer's V	= .023)				
Bachelor's Degree	76.59	74.43	664	1598	41.55	
More than B.A.	2.19	1.77	19	38	50.00	
Masters Degree	17.07	13.88	148	298	49.66	
Undergraduate Major (C	ramer's	V = .044	.)			
Agricult/Forestry	2.31	1.91	20	41	48.78	
Biological Sciences	7.15	7.45	62	160	38.75*	
Medical Sciences	1.04	.61	9	13	69.23	
Physical Sciences	9.23	9.46	80	203	39.41*	
Eng'ring & Architect.		4.38	29	94	30.85*	
Social Sciences	55.48	51.28	481	1101	43.69	
Arts and Classics	16.96	15.00	147	322	45.65	
Sammianianian Carres (Cramer's	v = .07	8)			
commissioning source (
Commissioning Source (Naval Academy	2.54	2.65	22	57	38.60*	
Naval Academy NROTC Regular	2.54 7.73	2.65 10.99	22 67	57 236	38.60* 28.39*	

Table G-3 (Continued)

Variable	% Samp	% Pop	N Samp	N Pop	% Samp/Pop	
Commissioning Source						
Officer Cand. School	64.94	58.69	563	1260	44.68	
WAVE/Nurse Corps	15.46	15.46	134	332	40.36	
NESEP (Science Engr)	1.85	2.00	16	43	37.21*	

Notes. Percentages do not necessarily sum to 100 for reasons stated in the appendix text.

"Variable levels indexed with an asterik (*) do not have sample sizes that permit generalization of "% Samp" figures to the population at the 95 percent level of confidence. All other levels do have samples of satisfactory size for generalization to the population.

Rank: ENS = ensign, LTJG = lieutenant-junior grade, LT = lieutenant, LCDR = lieutenant-commander, CDR = commander.

Subspecialty codes: F = master's degree not fully meeting Navy crieria, or graudate education at less than master's level--proven subspecialist; G = master's degree not fully meeting Navy criteria or graduate education at less than a master's degree; P = master's level of education; Q = master's level of education--proven subspecialist; R = significant experience--proven subspecialist; R = significant experience---

Table G-4

Aviation Warfare Officers (FY86/7): Sample (Samp) and Population (Pop) Statistics

Variable	Samp	Pop	Samp	Pop	Samp/Pop	
Squadron (Cramer	's V = .025)					
VAL	6.95	6.65	252	1010	24.95	
VAM	8.08	6.49	293	986	29,72	
VAW	6.01	4.26	218	647	33.69	
VAQ	4.55	3.91	165	594	27.78	
VC	.50	.64	18	97	18.56	
VF	10.73	10.08	389	1531	25.41	
VP	23.55	22.51	854	3420	24.97	
VQ	5.13	3.75	186	570	32.63	
vs	7.36	6.71	267	1020	26.18	
HC	5.27	4.67	191	710	26.90	
HM	1.52	2.41	55	366	15.03	
HS	12.85	11.50	466	1747	26.67	
Role (Phi = .017)					
Pilot	61.86	63.99	2243	9720	23.08	
NFO	38.14	36.13	1383	5489	25.20	
Rank (Cramer's V	= .152)					
ENS	4.99	11.88	181	1805	10.03	
LTJG	13.84	16.97	502	2578	19.47	
LT	30.09	37.29	1091	5665	19.26	
LCDR	27.58	19.49	1000	2961	33.77	
CDR	23.50	14.36	852	2182	39.05	
Commissioning Ye	ar (Cramer's	V = .172	.)			
1961	. 22	. 14	8	21	38.10	
1962	.17	.18	6	28	21.43	
1963	.41	.18	15	28	53.57	
1964	.36	.33	13	50	26.00	
1965	1.19	.66	43	101	42.57	
1966	2.43	1.78	88	270	32.59	
1967	3.97	2.40	144	365	39.45	
1968	4.85	2.98	176	452	38.94	

Table G-4 (Continued)

	,°	%	N	N	,,, (D	
Variable	Samp	Pop	Samp	Рор	Samp/Pop	
1969	5.79	3.69	210	560	37.50	
1970	5.05	2.89	183	439	41.69	
1971	4.11	2.56	149	389	38.30	
1972	4.36	2.62	158	398	39.70	
1973	5.05	3.37	183	512	35.74	
1974	5.24	3.81	190	579	32.82	
1975	3.47	2.69	126	409	30.81	
1976	3.01	2.32	109	353	30.88	
1977	3.75	3.67	136	558	24.37	
1978	3.25	4.40	118	668	17.66	
1979	3.34	5.29	121	803	15.07	
1980	3.36	6.89	122	1046	11.66	
1981	11.06	9.56	401	1453	27.60	
1982	7.64	8.92	277	1355	20.44	
1983	7.58	7.80	275	1185	23.21	
1984	5.82	8.12	211	1234	17.10	
1985	4.52	12.74	164	1935	8.48	
Marital Status (Phi	= .092)					
Married	78.02	67.87	2829	10310	27.44	
Unmarried	19.31	29.55	700	4489	15.59	
Subspecialties (Cran	mer's V =	.044)				
Intelligence	1.63	1.09	59	166	35.54	
National Security	1.96	1.21	71	184	38.59	
Management	9.40	6.05	341	919	37.11	
Logic, Ops. & Envir	r 13.21	7.43	479	1128	42.46	
Nav Sys Engr	.58	. 34	21	52	40.38	
Weapons Engineering	g .50	. 29	18	44	40.91	
Aeronautical Sys En	ngr 5.63	3.47	204	527	38.71	
Communications	.63	.47	23	72	31.94	
Computer Technology	y 1.60	1.35	58	205	28.29	
Subspecialty Codes	(Cramer's	V = .106	5)			
F-coded	2.45	1.09	89	165	53.94	
G-coded	3.86	2.71	140	411	34.06	
P-coded	10.48	7.30	380	1109	34.27	

Table G-4 (Continued)

Variable	Samp	% Pop	N Samp	N Pop	% Samp/Pop	
Subspecialty Codes						
0 11	2 / 7	1.06	106	007	10.40	
Q-coded	3.47	1.96	126	297	42.42	
R-coded	8.00	3.86	290	586	49.49	
S-coded .	10.40	5.81	377	882	42.74	
T-coded	.85	1.45	31	220	14.09	
Educational Level (Cr	amer's \	/ = .089)				
Bachelor's Degree	73.58	78.38	2668	11906	22.41	
More than B.A.	1.27	1.07	46	163	28.22	
Masters Degree	21.87	13.44	793	2042	38.83	
Undergraduate Major (Cramer's	s V = .02	8)			
Agricult/Forestry	1.99	2.02	72	307	23.45	
Biological Sciences	4.69	4.65	170	706	24.08	
Medical Sciences	.33	.28	12	43	27.91	
Physical Sciences	16.96	15.80	615	2400	25.62	
Eng'ring & Architect		22.34	749	3393	22.07	
Social Sciences	47.16	42.96	1710	6526	26.20	
Arts and Classics	3.59	3.19	130	485	26.80	
Commissioning Source	(Cramer	's V = .0	40)			
Naval Academy	23.14	21.87	839	3322	25.26	
Mercent Marine Cand.		.51	17	78	21.79	
Aviat Officer Cand.	25.26	27.30	916	4147	22.09	
			615			
NROTC Regular NROTC Contract	16.96	17.69		2688	22.88	
Officer Cand. School	2.84	2.76	103 54	420 246	24.52	
		1.62			21.95	
Aviation Cadet	.69	.53	25	80	31.25	
From USMC	.52	1.04	19	158	12.03	
NESEP (Science Engr)		2.40	109	364	29.95	
NFO Candidate	17.57	17.30	637	2628	24.24	
Aviation ROC	6.21	5.46	225	829	27.14	

Notes Percentages do not necessarily sum to 100 for reasons stated in the appendix text. Sample sizes for all levels of all variables are large enough to believe, at the 95 percent level of confidence, that "% Samp" figures are representative of the population.

Table G-4 (Continued)

Notes. Rank: ENS = ensign, LTJG = lieutenant-junior grade, LT = lieutenant, LCDR = lieutenant-commander, CDR = commander.

Squadron: VAL = light attack, VAM = medium attack, VAW = electronic warfare, VAQ = electronic countermeasures, VC = composite, VF = fighter, VP = patrol, VQ = electronic countermeasures/electronic intelligence, VS = antisubmarine warfare, HC = helicopter cargo, HM = helicopter mine countermeasures, HS = helicopter antisubmarine warfare.

Subspecialty codes: F = master's degree not fully meeting Navy criteria, or graudate education at less than master's level--proven subspecialist; G = master's degree not fully meeting Navy criteria or graduate education at less than a master's degree; P = master's level of education; Q = master's level of education--proven subspecialist; R = significant experience--proven subspecialist; S = significant experience.

Table G-5
Surface Warfare Officers (FY86/7): Sample (Samp) and Population (Pop) Statistics

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	0/ /0	0/	N	N	0 /0	
Variable	Samp	Рор	Samp	Pop	Samp/Pop	
Rank (Cramer's V -	.067)					
ENS	15.83	. 16.19	397	1499	26.48	
LTJG	21.45	21.59	538	1998	26.93	
LT	29.90	33.76	750	3125	24.00	
LCDR	15.07	16.10	378	1490	25.37	
CDR	17.74	12.36	445	1144	38.90	
Commissioning Year	(Cramer's V	= .158)				
1961	.20	.22	5	20	25.00	
1962	.48	.37	12	34	35.29	
1963	.40	.23	10	21	47.62	
1964	.48	.44	12	41	29.27	
1965	1.04	.70	26	65	40.00	
1966	1.87	1.66	47	154	30.52	
1967	2.95	1.83	74	169	43.79	
1968	3.71	2.58	93	239	38.91	
1969	2.79	2.24	70	207	33.82	
1970	3.19	2.15	80	199	40.20	
1971	3.67	2.83	92	262	35.11	
1972	3.35	2.63	84	243	34.57	
1973	2.03	2.10	51	194	26.29	
1974	1.48	2.48	37	230	16.09	
1975	1.95	2.77	49	256	19.14	
1976	2.03	2.41	51	223	22.87	
1977	1.83	3.63	46	336	13.69	
1978	2.55	4.42	64	409	15.65	
1979	1.63	4.82	41	446	9.19	
1980	1.16	5.26	29	487	5.95*	
1981	10.17	7.26	255	672	37.95	
1982	12.44	10.20	312	944	33.05	
1983	13.68	9.93	343	919	37.32	
1984	11.72	10.68	294	989	29.73	
1985	13.20	16.17	331	1497	22.11	

Table G-5 (Continued)

	Samp	Pop	Samp	N Pop	% Samp/Pop	
Marital Status (Phi =	.023)					
Married	64.27	61.47	1612	5690	28.33	
Unmarried	32.97	35.60	827	3295	25.10	
Subspecialties (Cramer	r's V =	.048)				
Intelligence	1.24	1.23	31	114	27.19	
National Security	3.15	2.20	79	204	38.73	
Management	7.97	6.81	200	630	31.75	
Applied Logic, Operations Systems Technology,						
Environmental Science		6.68	199	618	32.20	
Nav Sys Engineering	5.94	4.21	149	390	38.21	
Weapons Engineering	3.19	2.86	80	265	30,19	
Aeronautical Sys Engi		.17	3	16	18.75	
Communications	1.83	1.84	46		27.06	
Computer Technology	2.31	1.98	58	183	31.69	
Subspecialty Codes (Co	ramer's	V = .100)				
F-coded	1.04	.62	26	57	45.61	
G-coded	2.79	2.32	70	215	32.56	
P-coded	9.49	8.39	238	777	30.63	
Q-coded	5.94	3.69	149	342	43.57	
R-coded	6.58	3.92	165	363	45.45	
S-coded	7.06	7.53	177	697	25.39	
T-coded	2.83	2.95	71	273	26.01	
Educational Level (Cra	amer's V	= .053)				
Bachelor's Degree	74.32	78.46	1864	7262	25.67	
More than B.A.	1.59	1.44	40	133	30.08	
Masters Degree	20.41	15.61	512	1445	35.43	
Undergraduate Major (Cramer's	V = .043	3)			
Agricult/forestry	1.56	1.33	39	123	31.71	
Biological Sciences	3.51	4.09	88	379	23.22	
Medical Sciences	.08	. 14	2	13	15.38	

Table G-5 (Continued)

	0.	0/	N	N	0 /0	
Variable	Samp	Pop	Samp	Pop	Samp/Pop	
Undergraduate Najor						
Physical Sciences	23.68	18.32	594	1696	35.02	
Eng'ring & Architect.	19.98	19.40	501	1796	27.90	
Social Sciences	48.48	45.19	1216	4183	29.07	
Arts and Classics	5.90	4.83	148	447	33.11	
			111			
Commissioning Source (Commissioning Source (24.92	23.64	625	2188	28.56	
Naval Academy Mercent Marine			625		28.56 27.91	
Naval Academy	24.92 .96	23.64	625 24	86	27.91	
Naval Academy Mercent Marine	24.92 .96	23.64 .93 1.18	625 24 26	86 109	27.91 23.85	
Naval Academy Mercent Marine Aviation Officer Cand	24.92 .96 . 1.04	23.64 .93 1.18 23.60	625 24 26 555	86 109 2184	27.91 23.85 25.41	
Naval Academy Mercent Marine Aviation Officer Cand NROTC Regular	24.92 .96 . 1.04 22.13	23.64 .93 1.18 23.60 5.81	625 24 26 555 141	86 109 2184 538	27.91 23.85 25.41 26.21	
Naval Academy Mercent Marine Aviation Officer Cand NROTC Regular NROTC Contract	24.92 .96 .1.04 22.13 5.62 35.53	23.64 .93 1.18 23.60 5.81 34.44	625 24 26 555 141 891	86 109 2184 538 3188	27.91 23.85 25.41 26.21 27.95	
Naval Academy Mercent Marine Aviation Officer Cand NROTC Regular NROTC Contract OCS	24.92 .96 .1.04 22.13 5.62 35.53 2.67	23.64 .93 1.18 23.60 5.81 34.44	625 24 26 555 141 891 67	86 109 2184 538 3188 212	27.91 23.85 25.41 26.21 27.95 31.60	

 $\underline{\text{Notes}}$. Percentages often do not sum to 100 for reasons stated in the appendix text.

Sample sizes for almost all variable levels are large enough to believe, at the 95 percent level of confidence, that "% Samp" figures are representative of the population. Only one variable level has an insufficient sample size, and it is indexed with an asterik ().

Rank: ENS = ensign, LTJG = lieutenant-junior grade, LT = lieutenant, LCDR = lieutenant-commander, CDR = commander.

Table G-6

General URL Officers (FY86/7): Sample (Samp) and Population (Pop) Statistics

Variable	% Samp	% Pop	N Samp	N Pop	% Samp/Pop	
Rank (Tau C =	042)					
ENS	11.05	9.82	127	271	46.86	
LTJG	20.63	21.41	237	591	40.10	
LT	43.34	50.54	498	1395	35.70	
LCDR	19.84	13.26	228	366	62.30	
CDR	6.18	4.96	71	137	51.82	
Commissioning Yea	ar (Tau C = .00	3)				
1962	.09	.07	1	2	50.00*	
1964	.26	.22	3	6	50.00	
1965	.17	.33	2	9	22.22*	
1966	.52	.51	6	14	42.86	
1967	.70	.62	8	17	47.06	
1968	1.04	.91	12	25	48.00	
1969	1.22	.98	14	27	51.85	
1970	1.57	1.34	18	37	48.65	
1971	1.57	1.20	18	33	54.55	
1972	2.70	1.70	31	47	65.96	
1973	4.96	3,19	57	88	64.77	
1974	4.87	3.37	56	93	60.22	
1975	2.87	1.92	33	53	62.26	
1976	.61	1.09	7	30	23.33*	
1977	2.87	4.46	33	123	26.83*	
1978	5.31	7.07	61	195	31.28*	
1979	6.53	8.99	75	248	30.24*	
1980	6.53	10.25	75	283	26.50*	
1981	13.14	10.83	151	299	50.50	
1982	12.88	11.88	148	328	45.12	
1983	12.71	11.27	146	311	46.95	
1984	9.49	7.75	109	214	50.93	
1985	8.44	9.96	97	275	35.27	

Table G-6 (Continued)

Variable	% Samp	% Pop	N Samp	N Pop	% Samp/Pop	
Marital Status (Cramer	's V = .	013)				
Married	1.6 20	// 52	E20	1000	/ 2 . 00	
Unmarried	46.30 48.48	44.53 49.35	532 557	1229 1362	43.29 40.90	
Official Fied	40.40	49.33	337	1302	40.90	
Subspecialties (Cramer	's V = .	.061)				
Intelligence	4.00	3.30	46	91	50.55	
National Security	1.04	.83	12	23	52.17	
Management	21.06	16.56	242	457	52.95	
Logic, Ops. & Enviror	1 5.48	4.53	63	125	50.40	
Nav Sys Engr	. 26	.65	3	18	16.67*	
Weapons Engineering	.44	.33	5	9	55.56	
Aeronautical Sys Engi	.44	.62	5	17	29.41*	
Communications	3.74	2.72	43	75	57.33	
Computer Technology	7.05	5.91	81	163	49.69	
Subspecialty Codes (Co	amer's V	/ = .062)				
F-coded	3.22	2.14	37	59	62.71	
G-coded	4.79	3.73	55	103	53.40	
P-coded	8.96	8.08	103	223	46.19	
Q-coded	4.96	3.44	57	95	60.00	
R-coded	4.79	3.41	55	94	58.51	
S-coded	18.02	14.75	207	407	50.86	
T-coded	3.48	3.91	40	108	37.04	
Educational Level (Tau	ı C =()52)				
Bachelor's Degree	69.80	73.51	802	2029	39.53	
More than B.A.	3.66	2.64	42	73	57.53	
Masters Degree	24.98	19.20	287	530	54.15	
Undergraduate Major ((Cramer's	V = .042	:)			
Agricult/Forestry	2.09	1.56	24	43	55.81	
Biological Sciences	5.40	5.58	62	154	40.26	
Medical Sciences	1.22	.83	14	23	60.87	

Table G-6 (Continued)

Variable	% Samp	% Pop	N Samp	N Pop	Samp/Pop	
Undergraduate Major		 		-		
Physical Sciences	9.05	9.57	104	264	39.39	
Eng'ring & Architect.	3.83	5.00	44	138	31.88*	
Social Sciences	59.79	56.85	687	1569	43.79	
Arts and Classics	12.53	11.56	144	319	45.14	
Commissioning Source (Cramer's	v = .05	6)			
Naval Academy	4.96	6.38	57	176	32.39*	
NROTC Regular	9.75	11.78	112	325	34.46	
NROTC Contract	5.48	5.72	63	158	39.87	
Officer Cand. School	66.93	62.64	769	1729	44.48	
WAVE/Nurse Corps	10.36	8.12	119	224	53.13	
•	2.44	2.46	28	68	41.18	

Notes. Percentages do not necessarily sum to 100 for reasons stated in the appendix text.

Sample sizes for most variable levels are large enough to believe, at the 95 percent level of confidence, that "%Samp" figures are representative of the population. Variable levels with insufficient sample sizes are indexed with an asterik ().

Rank: ENS = ensign, LTJG = lieutenant-junior grade, LT = lieutenant, LCDR = lieutenant-commander, CDR = commander.

Subspecialty codes: F = master's degree not fully meeting Navy criteria, or graudate education at less than master's level--proven subspecialist; G = master's degree not fully meeting Navy criteria or graduate education at less than a master's degree; P = master's level of education; Q = master's level of education--proven subspecialist; R = significant experience--proven subspecialist; S = significant experience.

APPENDIX H

DESCRIPTION OF THE FY 86/7 CROSS-SECTIONAL RESIGNATION SAMPLES

DESCRIPTION OF FY86/7 CROSS-SECTIONAL RESIGNATION SAMPLES

The purpose of this section is to describe in detail the cross-sectional samples for the Warfare Officer Resignation Questionnaire (N = 1,276) and the General URL Resignation Questionnaire (N = 120).

Warfare Officer Resignation

Forty-eight percent of the Warfare Officer Resignation Questionnaire (WORQ) sample had been surface warfare officers, 39 percent had been pilots, and 13 percent had been naval flight officers (NFOs). Eighty-nine percent of the WORQ sample had been commissioned between 1974 and 1980. Almost two-thirds (65 percent) had been LTs at the time of their separation. Seventy-five percent were married, and close to 50 percent of them had no children. Of the aviator attritors, 17 percent had last occupied a billet in the Navy in which they had done no flying; 21 percent, less than 5 hours; 34 percent, 5 to 10 hours; and 28 percent, 11 or more hours. When asked which community they had been associated with, 30 percent said combat squadron; 17 percent, combat support squadron; 4 percent, passive air electronic reconnaissance; 32 percent, patrol; 11 percent, helo; and, 6 percent, other. Fifty- percent indicated that their fitness reports had been in the top 1 percent; 38 percent, in the top 5 percent; and, the remainder, 10 percent or worse. Forty-three percent of the WORQ sample indicated that their current income was between \$35,000 and \$50,000; 25 percent, between \$50,001 and \$65,000 (or more); and, 32 percent, between \$20,000 (or less) and \$35,000.

General URL Resignation

Among the GenURL attritors, over 9 out of 10 (94 percent) had been commissioned between 1977 and 1982, and 65 percent between 1979 and 1981. Eighty percent of the GenURL Officers had been LTs prior to their separation. Forty-six percent of the sample was married, 50 percent was single, and the remaining portion of the sample was separated or indicated "other." Seventy six percent had no children. Forty four percent reported that they typically had fitness reports in the top 1 percent; 23 percent, in the top 5 percent; 20 percent, in the top 10 percent; and the remainder, below the top 10 percent. Thirty eight percent were currently making \$20,000 or less. The rest were fairly equally distributed across the following categories: \$20,001 to \$27,500 (19 percent), \$27,501 to \$35,000 (15 percent), \$35,001 to \$42,500 (15 percent), and \$42,501 and above (13 percent).

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